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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of Sunday, to which we looked forward so full of expectation, after the announcement of a large Vessel attended by a Pilot Schooner standing up below Saugor, name unknown, contained only an Arrival from Rangoon; and yesterday's Report was blank. The Dawk from Madras, however, acquainted us with the arrival at that place of the BELLE ALLIANCE, the List of Passengers by which will be found in our last page; and the Dawk from Bombay brought us also some articles of Intelligence by the Ship that had left England on the 6th of January and arrived at that port, which we have republished among our European Intelligence.

While the sufferings of Ireland daily press themselves upon our notice it must be useful to recall the attention of the public to the grand source of all our evils—Taxation. We therefore give an Essay from the SCOTSMAN on the effects of high and low taxation on the Revenue, which is well worth the attention of our readers. This article, like every other production of that able Paper, is unanswerable, and sets the question of the capacity of Ministers for ever at rest. Whoever reads it with attention, unless labouring under prejudices that obstruct the free exercise of his reason, must come to the conclusion that "their conduct in all that regards finance is certainly more akin to absolute insanity than mere official drivelling." We cannot but enjoy the confusion into which a plain and unanswerable exposure of this kind must throw the thick-and-thin partisans of ministers. The irrefutable Boils and Blackwoods we may conceive to regard this Paper, which sheds so much light over the political world, with the spiteful feelings of the Evil Spirit when he addressed the sun, in language that might be well used by them, 'O how I hate thy beams'!

The pernicious consequences of the length to which Taxation has been carried by ministers, to be understood, only requires to be seen; it not being a subject that requires the exertion of any degree of reason, except to compare the facts stated. We have read of a machine, after the fashion of a corset, so constructed and applied to the body, that by screwing it up, the stomach could be contracted to any required degree, and the quantity of food necessary for repletion could be diminished accordingly. Ireland has been operated upon exactly in that manner by Government. As the machine of Taxation has been screwed up, the consumption of the necessities of life has diminished. It must have been well known to the officers of the Revenue as well as to the Government, that such were the consequences of their merciless system of exaction; and whatever credit their friends may be inclined to give them for their humane consideration for the distress of the country, it is but reasonable to presume that if the impossibility of augmenting the gross amount of Revenue by raising the rate of taxation had not been evident, it would have been already carried even to a much greater extent.

We sincerely hope such arguments as this article brings forward for change of system, will have their due effect where their influence would be most beneficial, in the hearts of those entrusted with the happiness of so many millions of people. It is true, money they must have, however it is to be obtained; but when they see it clearly demonstrated that their attempts to extract more than the country can endure, does not add to their own income, although it vastly aggravates the misery of the people, we may reasonably hope that they will alter this ruin-

ous system of making the vitals of the country a prey to revenue officers. The example of Ireland ought to move them to attempt some amelioration, if the miseries of the people weigh any thing in their estimation: as they may be roused by the groans and struggles of that unfortunate country when the more silent and patient sufferings of Scotland and England pass unheeded. But if the latter countries continue for a series of years crushed under the load that now oppresses them, we can only expect that discontent long fostered by protracted suffering will grow into deep revenge, and that the bloody scenes now displayed in Ireland will be repeated there.

The following articles of recent European Intelligence are chiefly from the BOMBAY GAZETTE, and have not transpired here:

Bombay, May 1, 1822.—We announced in an Extra on Saturday the arrival of the BERWICKSHIRE from the Downs the 5th of January.

On a review of the few Papers which the kindness of our friends, in the absence of our own files, has enabled us to consult, we do not find that the Duke of Wellington had gone over to Ireland as stated in our Extra; we are however given to understand that it was expected his Grace would eventually proceed to that country. The appointment of his brother the Marquis Wellesley was likely to give great satisfaction. An Irishman by birth it was no doubt expected that the new Viceroy would devote with anxiety all the energies of his great mind to the restoration of order, not so much by the force of arms, as by endeavouring to remove, in every possible instance, the exciting causes of discontent and faction. We feel certain that no other nomination could have promised equal advantages, and we hail it as the commencement of a new and better era in the government of our unfortunate sister kingdom.

Lord Grenville has himself declined office, but it would appear that Administration is to receive the support of his party. A curious reason is assigned in an article inserted below from a Scotch paper for this coalition; but however the case in this respect may stand we shall be disposed to be gratified at the junction, if it should enable Mr. Wynn to extend relief to the Catholics of Ireland. Lord Sidmouth has been succeeded in the Home department by the right Hon. Robert Peel, and Mr. Goulburn is the new Secretary for Irish affairs in the room of Mr. Grant.

The MORNING POST of the 3d January states,—

"The Marquis of Hastings is certainly returning home, and will be in this country by May. It is not his intention to resign, but he comes home to have an operation performed on the upper part of his thigh, and intends afterwards to return to India."

At the same time we ought to mention that Mr. Canning is, it is said, to be his Lordship's successor.

Affairs in Spain appear yet in a very disturbed state: the violent party of which Mina is at the head, desire a republican Government; but in general the excited feelings seem directed rather towards a change of administration than a change in the constitution. On this point the King seems obstinate. As connected with the state of affairs in Spain, we quote a portion of the opening article of the MORNING POST of the 3d January for the information of our readers.

"These Papers contain addresses from the various provinces to the King and to the Cortes, which breathe a very different

spirit from those which we have lately been accustomed to receive. The province of Leon has sent up an address expressing its abhorrence of the attempts made by a rebellious faction to overthrow the King and the Cortes, and its own readiness to rally round the Throne. It is the more important, as it is not the work of the advocates for the ancient Regime, who would wish to revive its despotism and superstition in their former vigour. It is the production of men who approve of the great alteration which the Monarchy has undergone, and who declare that they will have nothing but the Constitution of the Cortes and their Constitutional King. It shows therefore, that without recurring to the demolished abominations of the past, there is still a sufficient body of loyal *moderates* in Spain, to uphold the improved institutions of the present, and to repel with equal firmness the return of arbitrary power, and the advances of anarchy. The Province of Avila has allowed the same example, and has expressed its conviction that popular commotion and threatening representations were violations of the Constitution, as they deprived the King of the power which the Constitution granted him of appointing and dismissing his own Ministers. On the other hand, Badajoz has forwarded an address of a different nature, urging the dismissal of the present Administration; and the Municipality of Seville, after having received the King's Message to the Cortes and the reply of that Body, has drawn up a memorial in which it repeats, but in respectful terms, its former charges against the Ministers, and assures his Majesty and the Cortes, that the opinion which it has submitted to their consideration is not that of a small body of individuals, but the expression of a national feeling. Upon the whole, these accounts are of a more cheering nature than any which we have received for months from the Peninsula, and it cannot be denied that a beam of light has broken on the menacing gloom of its horizon."

—*Morning Post.*

Russia.—We are still unable to say decidedly whether Russia will declare War against the Porte; but if we were to offer our own speculations in the absence of authentic facts, we would be strongly inclined to say that War must ensue. On this subject the *EXAMINER* says "the warlike preparations on the Turkish frontiers continue in all respects; and the *ultimatum* of Alexander is now said to be the occupation of Walachia and Moldavia and of some fortresses in the Morea," and the *JOHN BULL* of the 23d Dec. adds. "It is said under the head of Wiemar, letters have been received there from Petersburgh which mention that Baron Stroganoff was to be introduced immediately into the Ministry, and that the greatest activity prevailed in the War department."

In France the feeling seems to be in favor of the Greeks. A strong jealousy also exists in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the degree of humiliation to which late events had consigned France in the scale of nations, and they had voted an address to the King by a majority of 480 to 72 "virtually calling on him to arouse himself from his present stupor, and assume that attitude in the affairs of Europe, to which the wealth and military strength of France so well entitle him"

We have already stated that Parliament was to be opened the first week of February.

Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Lambton were in France.

Naples is in a very disturbed state. It is overrun by Banditti composed in general of the officers and troops that took part in the revolution.

Fourth Light Dragoons.—Tuesday, Major Onslow, of the 4th Light Dragoons, and his Lady, embarked on board the Honourable Company's ship *DUKE OF YORK*, for Bombay. This Regiment has particularly distinguished itself in every engagement during the Peninsular war, and the badges upon its standards prove the various battles in which it has been present. A finer body of men, nearly 550 strong, has never been seen to embark for India, and the order and discipline displayed upon the occasion reflects the highest credit upon Col. Dalbert and the Officers under his command.—*Morning Post*, January 3.

Spanish Colonies.—Very great speculations, it is alleged, are making among the London merchants for establishments in the

emancipated Spanish colonies of South America: which cannot fail to give increasing vigour to our manufactures, and we trust will create a good spring trade.

Price of Porter.—The publicans in most parts of the metropolis, lately lowered the price of porter two-pence a gallon to the public; and from the reduced price of barley, a further reduction is expected shortly.

Veteran Battalions.—The "*COURIER*" says—"Three thousand of the veteran battalions are to be immediately embodied."

Libel upon the King.—Nathaniel Highmour, L. L. D. has been found guilty in the Court of King's Bench, of a libel upon the King, in a letter addressed to his Majesty, and superscribed "To the most ignoble, lying, and cheating Duke of Cornwall, since become King George the Fourth." Disappointment in his hopes of advancement as a doctor of law is believed to have irritated the old gentleman to a commission of the offence. He was recommended to mercy by the jury.

Constitutional Association.—In the Court of King's Bench on Friday, when the case of the King v. Dolby, one of the indictments preferred by the Constitutional Association, was called, Mr. Soarlett, the counsel for the defendant, took an objection to the jury, and challenged the array, that is the whole jury list, as presented by the Sheriff. The ground of this objection was, that Mr. Sheriff Garrat had, before his entry into office, subscribed to the association; and the Court set aside the whole array. The consequence is, the trials of all the indictments preferred by the Association cannot be proceeded upon, until fresh jury lists have been prepared, free from this objection.

Middlesex Sessions.—At the Middlesex sessions on Thursday, much laughter was excited by a charge brought by a reverend gentleman at Twickenham against his gardener. The indictment charged the defendant with stealing a slice of beef and some potatoes, value 2d. The plaintiff stated the beef to be his, on the ground that it resembled that of which a round in his larder was composed; he had compared the fragment with the round. He could not, however, swear to the beef and potatoes, and the defendant was acquitted.

New Farthings.—The new farthings are so like sovereigns by candle-night, that on Thursday evening an attempt was made in a grocer's shop in Newcastle, to pass one of them off in payment, and the person had nearly succeeded in obtaining two pounds of sugar and the change.

Madrid, December 3.—Official news has arrived this evening, which announced that Andalusia is on the eve of proclaiming a republic. The central committee of chiefs of the movement is at Despenserrors, where considerable forces have already assembled. Mina, who acts in concert, has given an order to seize Astorga which will be guarded by the republicans of his party. It is asserted that these united troops will march to Madrid. The leaders of Andalusia have been making the greatest exertions to induce the troops to this government. They have publicly promised the soldiers the spoils of the churches and the property of the rich. They have also promised them universal promotion.

Ireland.—The arrivals from Ireland this morning bring a more numerous list of outrages than has been received on any one day since the commencement of the disturbances. There has been another murder; and the system of attacking houses, and plundering them of arms and money,—of administering unlawful oaths,—and of promulgating atrocious threats against the payers of tythes, &c. is conducted with greater activity and to a greater extent than ever. The insurgents, too, appear in greater force, with increased audacity, and seemingly better organized and armed than at an earlier period of the disturbances. Considerable alarm is felt in Dublin itself, where the public houses are ordered to be all shut up every evening at eight o'clock. By a private letter, we are assured that the Dublin Roman Catholics have been sworn, and that serious apprehensions are entertained that the country at large is on the eve of a convulsion.—*Montrose Review*, Dec. 21.

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Irish Politics.—Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant are both removed from the government of Ireland, and are to be succeeded by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Goulburn! This is a pretty distinct intimation of the line of conduct that Ministers mean to adopt respecting Ireland. Lord Talbot and Mr. Grant were decidedly popular. They have done all that they could to recommend conciliatory measures; and Mr. Grant has the high distinction of having incurred the hatred of the Orange faction and the Corporation of Dublin. The dismissal of such men at such a crisis, and the well known character of their successors, is a pretty clear proof that Ministers suppose they will have discharged their duty when they have forcibly put down the banditti who are perpetrating the inhuman outrages recorded in an another column! This, however, is really but an exceedingly small part of what is required of them. Any new-fledged Yeomanry Captain can order his men to fire on a robber, or to hang up an incendiary. This is a task which Ministers may safely entrust to the meanest of their servants. They should themselves have far higher objects in view. We do not say that they ought not to be anxious to repress crime, far from it; but they ought certainly to be much more anxious to remove the incentives to crime. The bayonet and the gibbet together, may restore a momentary tranquility to this distracted country; but it is not in the nature of things that the peace of society can be preserved by such instruments. Although we were in possession of the countless millions we have expended in upholding and securing the power and authority of the Bourbons, the Pope, and the GRAND TURK, we should not be able to maintain a garrison in every village in Ireland; nor would the dominion of the richest and most fertile country in the world be worth acquiring, or preserving on such terms. The experience of more than two hundred years ought to satisfy us that the system on which the government of Ireland is conducted is radically vicious and absurd. During the whole of that period, murder has followed murder,—insurrection has succeeded insurrection, in one continuous and uninterrupted series. White-boys, steel boys, oak boys, peep-of-day boys, carders, thrashers, ribbonmen, &c. &c. have in succession been all guilty of the same excesses that are now perpetrating; and, without deterring others by their fate, have each expiated their crimes on the scaffold. Is not this enough to shew that coercion—that the hellish policy of the Wellesley family—is not the means by which the tranquility of this ill-governed country can ever be placed on a solid basis? And since it has been found impossible to dragoon the Irish into submission, is it not high time to have recourse to a different and a gentler mode of treatment?

"It is manifest" said Mr. Young, "that the gentlemen of Ireland never thought of a radical cure for these excesses, from their overlooking the real cause whence they proceeded, which in fact lay in themselves, and not in the wretches they doomed to the gallows. Let them change their own conduct entirely, and the poor will not long riot. Treat them like men who have the same rights, and who ought to be as free as yourselves; remove the odious burden of tithes; and put an end to that disgraceful system of persecution which has for a long course of years divided the Kingdom against itself. In these measures lies the cure of insurrection; adopt them completely, and you will have an affectionate poor, instead of oppressed and discontented vassals: if you allow things to remain as they are, you must expect a continuance of riot and bloodshed."

Ministers have, it is said, resolved to call out the whole Yeomanry of Ireland, and several corps are already embodied. This measure, there is every reason to think, will add new fuel to the flame which is now raging in that miserable country. The Yeomanry are at this moment, what they were twenty years since, almost exclusively Protestants and Orangemen; and we have the authority of Mr. Wakefield for affirming, that it was "their imprudence, their excesses, and their bacchanalian exultations, that enabled the Republicans to rouse the feelings of the Roman Catholics in 1798, and excite them to rebellion."—(Vol. ii. p. 370)—A regular soldier is a machine made to shoot and be shot at—he is not fanatical—he has no partialities, no hatreds, no antipathies. But a Yeoman is inflamed with all the preju-

ces of the district or sect to which he belongs. When a corps of such persons are called to suppress a disturbance, neighbour is arrayed against neighbour, Catholic opposed to Protestant, and civil war appears in its worst and most disgusting form. Had none but regular troops been employed on the 16th August 1819, there can be no question that much of slaughter and bloodshed of that disgraceful day would have been avoided. And there can be as little doubt, that if regular troops only are now employed in Ireland, tranquillity will be much sooner restored than if the Yeomanry are called out. The persons, whose intolerance, whose monopoly of power, and whose insolent trampling on the rights of their fellow citizens, have done so much to provoke this *bellum servile*, are but ill calculated to act the part of peacemakers. There is a rooted antipathy between them and the great body of the Irish people. The forbearance, humanity, and prudence of the regular troops in 1798, formed, says Mr. Wakefield, the most striking contrast to the conduct of the militia and the yeomanry; and, he adds, that "THE INSTANT THE LATTER WERE SEPARATED FROM THE ARMY, confidence was restored, and rebellion shrunk back into the concealment from which it had issued." And yet this is the very description of force which Ministers are now about to employ to restore order! The folly, the infatuation, and the ignorance of the Ministers of 1798, were the real causes of the rebellion of that day? but whether the Ministers of 1821 have profited by their experience, or whether they are pursuing a similar course, every one must decide for himself.

We shall, in an early number, present our readers with some further éclaircissements regarding the nature of that abominable system by which the Catholic and Presbyterian poor—that is *eleventh twelfths* of the whole people of Ireland, are ground down to earth, and made to contribute a tenth part of the *gross* produce of their potatoe gardens, and of their little farms, for the purpose of swelling the otherwise enormous revenues of the members of the established church. We have the authority of Messrs. Emmet and Macnevin, who were well acquainted with all the grievances of their countrymen, for saying, that it is to this odious system that the greater part of the misery and discontent of the Irish peasantry is to be ascribed. The tithe system was justly denounced by Mr. Grattan, in the Irish House of Commons, as having set the *duty* and the *interest* of the clergy in direct opposition to each other. It has made their incomes, said that genuine patriot, to fall with their virtues, and to rise with their bad qualities, and has, in consequence rendered the ministrations of those who ought to be the messengers of peace and harmony, productive only of the most unpleasable animosities of riot, bloodshed, and murder!—*Scotsman*.

Curious Application.—An Hibernian of grotesque appearance applied to the Magistrate of the Town hall, Southwark, for advice in a case, the disclosure of which excited bursts of laughter. It seems that Paddy, whilst in his native land, had such a predilection for the "*creature*," that in order to save himself from the ruin which the indulgence of his favourite passion threatened, as well as from the anathemas of the priest, that he emigrated to this country, and became a "*mortar-buster*." For a few weeks, he said, he behaved as well as *soul* could wish; but at length the *devil* overtook him in the shape of a whiskey shop, and knocked down his boasted resolution, so that from that day to this "he was never himself," but was always going to the "*gin shop*," spending his money, and wrenching his health. "Well, my good fellow," said the Magistrate, what's all this to me? If you are so foolish as you state, what can I do that would prevent it?" Paddy then whipt out a piece of paper from the pocket of his *gulligan kins* and handed it over, with "Your honour knows what man, and I'll go bail, that signs is by you, you'll do me justice." The Magistrate, on casting his eye over the paper, was almost convulsed with laughter, and the infection soon spread amongst his auditory, when the contents of the paper were read, which were *verbatim et literatim* as follows:—"Take notice that Peither Hogan of Caslragin in the countie of keri hear by takis his Oth nevir to dhrinke a glas of Sperret good, badd or indifferent, Only to kepe down the vegetables." It is needless to add, that Paddy's application was refused.

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James Perry, Esq.

This respectable gentleman, who has long been known as the Editor and Proprietor of the MORNING CHRONICLE, died on Tuesday the 4th instant, at his house at Brighton, in the 65th year of his age. He was a man of a strong, discriminating mind, and in the private relations of life highly esteemed as a father and a friend. Although far advanced in years, his constitution promised a much greater length of days; but it had been for some time gradually yielding to a severe internal disease, which baffled all human skill. As our readers will naturally feel an interest in being made acquainted with the principal incidents in the life of one who has been so long distinguished as a public Journalist, of the very highest character for independence and political consistency, we present them with the following biographical sketch:—

Mr. Perry was a native of Aberdeen: he was born on the 30th of October 1750, and received the first rudiments of education at Chapel of Garioch. In the year 1771, he was entered of Marischal College, in the University of Aberdeen, and was afterwards placed under Dr. Arthur Dingwall Fordyce, advocate, to qualify him for the profession of the Scots law; but his father, who was an eminent builder, having engaged in some unsuccessful speculations of his business, the young man left Aberdeen in 1774, and proceeded to Edinburgh, in the hope of obtaining a situation in some professional gentleman's chambers, where he might at once pursue his studies and obtain a livelihood; but, after long and ineffectual attempts to gain employment, he came to England, and was for two years engaged in Manchester, as a clerk to Mr. Dinwiddie, a respectable manufacturer. In this situation he cultivated his mind by the study of the best authors, and gained the friendship and protection of the principal gentlemen of the town, by the talents he displayed in a society which was then established by them, for philosophical and moral discussions, and by several literary essays, which obtained their approbation. In the beginning of 1777, he brought with him recommendations from all the principal manufacturers to their correspondents; but they all failed of procuring him any suitable introductions; it was, however, the accidental effect of one of them that threw him into the line of life which, from that period, he persevered in with such invariable constancy.

There was at that time an opposition journal published under the title of the General Advertiser, and being a new concern, it was the practice of the proprietors to exhibit the whole contents of it upon boards, at different shop windows and doors, in the same manner as we now see the theatrical placards displayed. Mr. Perry, being unemployed, amused himself with writing essays and scraps of poetry for this paper, which he flung into the letter box of the printing-house, and which were always inserted. Calling one day at the shop of Messrs Richardson and Urquhart, booksellers, to whom he had letters of recommendation, he found the latter busily engaged in reading, and apparently enjoying an article in the General Advertiser. After Mr. Urquhart had finished the perusal, Mr. Perry put the usual question to him, whether he had heard of any situation that would suit him? to which he replied in the negative—at the same time holding out the paper, he said. "If you could write such articles as this, I could give you immediate employment." It happened to be a humorous essay, written by Mr. Perry himself. This he instantly intimated to Mr. Urquhart, and gave him another article in the same hand-writing, which he had proposed to drop into the letter-box. Mr. Urquhart expressed great satisfaction at the discovery, and informed him that he was one of the principal proprietors of the paper; that they wanted just such a person; and as there was to be a meeting of the proprietors that same evening, he would propose Mr. Perry as a writer. He did so, and the next day he was engaged at a salary of one guinea per week, and an additional half guinea for assistance to the London Evening Post, then printed by the same person.

Such was the incident that threw Mr. Perry into the profession of a journalist. He was most assiduous in his exertions for the General Advertiser, and, during the memorable trials of Admirals Keppel and Palliser, he, for six weeks together, by his individual efforts, sent up daily from Portsmouth eight columns of the trials, taken by him in court, which, from the interest they excited, raised the paper to a sale of several thousands per day. At this time Mr. Perry wrote and published several political pamphlets and poems; and in 1782 he formed the plan, and was the first editor of the European Magazine, upon the design of combining, in one monthly publication, the usual miscellaneous contents of such a work, with a review of new books. He conducted it, however, only for the first twelve months, as, on the death of a Mr. Wall, he was chosen by the proprietors of the Gazetteer to be the editor of that paper. Mr. Perry undertook the editorship at a salary of four guineas per week, on the express condition that he was to be left to the free exercise of his political opinions, which were those asserted by Mr. Fox—opinions which had made, on his first entering the gallery of the House of Commons, an impression that could not be effaced from his mind.

On his commencing editor of the Gazetteer he suggested to the proprietors the plan of employing several reporters to facilitate the publication of the debates in Parliament. Up to that time each paper had but one reporter in each House of Parliament; and the predecessor of

Mr. Perry in the Gazetteer had been in the habit of spinning out the reports of debates for weeks, and even months after the session had closed; while Mr. Woodfall, in the Morning Chronicle, used to bring out his hasty sketch of the debate in the evening of the following day. Mr. Perry's plan was adopted; and by a succession of reporters, the Gazetteer was published in the morning, with as long a debate as Mr. Woodfall brought out in the evening, and sometimes at midnight.

It happened that, in the years 1780, 1782, and 1783, there were numerous debating societies in every part of the metropolis, where many persons who have since been conspicuous in Parliament, in the pulpit, and on the bench, distinguished themselves as public speakers. Mr. Perry was a speaker in those societies, and is mentioned with great praise in the History of the Westminster Forum. Mr. Pitt used to attend those societies, although he never spoke at any of them; but when Mr. Pitt came to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, having had frequent opportunities of witnessing Mr. Perry's talent in public speaking, and particularly in reply, caused a proposal to be made to him of coming into Parliament, which would have probably led on to high fortune. Mr. Perry, however, thought proper to reject it, as he did afterwards an offer of the same kind from the Earl of Shelburne; and he uniformly maintained the principles with which he first set out in his political career.

Mr. Perry was for several years editor of Debretti's Parliamentary Debates, to the exclusion of advertisements and other extraneous matter. This work had fallen into disrepute, and the proprietors set it up to public sale. In the mean while Mr. Woodfall undertook another paper, under the title of the Diary, and Mr. Perry bought the Morning Chronicle. He announced himself, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Gray, as joint proprietor and editor, and declared he would be responsible for its contents. From that time to the present day, it has continued to be the organ of genuine Whig principles; and it is but justice here to remark, what is truly creditable to Mr. Perry, that he never suffered his paper to be degraded by private personalities or scandal, and that he never was suspected of venality. Twice in the course of forty years he was prosecuted by *ex officio* informations, and was as often honourably acquitted. In the first instance he was most ably defended by his Noble Friend Lord Erskine, and in the second he took his defence upon himself. In private life Mr. Perry had the happiness to maintain his aged parents in comfort, and to bring up the orphan family of his sister by her first marriage. She was afterwards married, for the second time, to the celebrated Professor Porson, and died in 1796.

In 1798, Mr. Perry was married to Miss Ann Hull, a young lady of the most amiable accomplishments, with whom, for many years, he lived in the most perfect state of conjugal felicity. She brought him eight children, one of whom died young; and the eldest, a daughter of the most promising talents, was carried off at the age of fourteen, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, in the arms of her mother, which gave such a shock to that lady's constitution as she never recovered. She sank into a decline, and took a voyage to Lisbon, in hopes of restoration by a milder climate; on her return she was taken prisoner by an Algerine frigate, and, after suffering much in the voyage, she sunk under her complaint, soon after she was landed at Bourdeaux.

The industry and talent of Mr. Perry, as a journalist, cannot be more fully exemplified than by the unprecedented success which he experienced shortly after he took the then obscure, and almost expiring paper, The Morning Chronicle, into his hands. It is said of Themistocles, the famous Athenian statesman, that, on being reproached for his want of polite accomplishments, he made this reply—"It is true I never touched the lute, or learned to play on the harp; but if you will commit to my charge a city ever so obscure and inconsiderable, I can make it great and flourishing." By a similar exercise of judgment and persevering attention, did the author of these memoirs raise an obscure journal to be most distinguished and respectable. Even those who differed from Mr. Perry's political opinions always acknowledged the sincerity with which he adopted, and the candour and simplicity with which he maintained them. But this was not all; in the conduct of his journal he at all times evinced a high sense of moral propriety and decorum; he not only never suffered it, according to the fashion of the time when he began his literary career, to become a vehicle for private slander, but he carefully excluded such articles as might hurt the feelings of private individuals, even when the publication of them could not have subjected him to any legal process.

As the celebrated William Woodfall was the first who gave a new feature of correctness to the reports of Parliamentary debates, so was Mr. Perry the first who contributed by his example to give a respectability to English newspapers which they never possessed before; and in all the violent party conflicts in which he happened to be engaged, his adversaries were obliged to confess that his hostility was carried on with honour, as well as talent. He was beloved and respected by his numerous friends—he was generous and liberal to all who stood in need of his bounty, while he exercised the greatest discrimination with regard to those who were worthy of it; and while he took care that the duties belonging to his extensive establishment were punctually fulfilled, he had the rare quality of securing the attachment, as well as the esteem, of all those who were in his employ.—*Scotsman*.

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Revenue.

EFFECTS OF HIGH AND LOW TAXES ON THE REVENUE.

A heavy taxation on the necessities of life is a curse equal to the barrenness of the soil and the inclemency of the heavens. It destroys alike the hope and the means of reproduction.—SMITH.

Scotsman, Edinburgh, December 1, 1821.

We have had frequent occasion, since the commencement of our labours, to illustrate and enforce the truth of Dr. SWIFT's shrewd remark, that in the arithmetic of the Customs two and two do not always make four, but sometimes only one. Perhaps, however, there never was a time when it was more necessary to shew, that as an increase of taxation is not always followed by an increase of revenue, so neither is a reduction of taxation always followed by a reduction of revenue. The prevalence of erroneous opinions on this subject has been in the highest degree injurious to the best interests of the country. In vain has it been shewn, that high duties abridge the comforts and enjoyments of the people, and hold out a bounty to perjury, fraud, and smuggling. The truth of this representation is universally admitted; but then we are told that the evil is irremediable—that the wants of the Government will not allow of any diminution of taxation! It is on this single ground that Ministers take their stand, and that they have resisted all attempts either to repeal or modify the exorbitant duties on salt, leather, malt, and other necessary articles. They have not had the boldness to attempt to deny that these taxes were extremely burdensome and oppressive; but they contend, that the maintenance of public credit is superior to every other consideration; and that, as the revenue is, even with all the aid derived from the high duties, barely adequate to meet the exigencies of the public service, they are reluctantly compelled to oppose every attempt to reduce them! Such is the reasoning of Ministers in Parliament, and such also is the reasoning of their adherents out of doors.

Now this reasoning is avowedly bottomed on the assumption that *every reduction of taxation is sure to be followed by a corresponding reduction of revenue!* “If you reduce,” says the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, “the duties on salt from 15s. a bushel to 7s. 6s., we shall have only £750,000 of revenue from salt, instead of £1,500,000 which it now yields: but in the existing circumstances of the country, it is impossible for me to consent to such diminution of the public income, and unless you can suggest a new tax that will make up the deficiency, I shall be compelled, though at the sacrifice of much personal feeling, to oppose the reduction!” But without giving Mr. VANSITTART and his colleagues credit for any unusual share of sagacity, it might have been supposed that it would have occurred to them that the consumption of a taxed commodity might possibly be increased by a fall of price or of duty. It is certain, however, that they have either entirely overlooked this consideration, or that they are of opinion that it is quite the same thing to the great bulk of society whether prices are low or high! For, if the consumption of taxed commodities is increased by reduction of duty, then it is plain the revenue cannot be proportionably diminished; and it is probable it may even sustain positive and considerable increase. Thus, if, after a reduction of the duty on salt from 15s. to 7s. 6d. two bushels were consumed instead of one there would be no diminution of revenue; and if three bushels were consumed instead of one, there would be a very great increase—so much so, that Mr. VANSITTART would actually gain £. 750,000 by the reduction. Now, we contend, that this effect must always follow from every reduction of the duties on commodities in general request. Instead of causing any diminution of the revenue, a considerable reduction of these duties would, by causing a greater increase of consumption, be among the most effectual means that could be taken to increase it. The demand for such commodities as are, from the great expense of their production, necessarily high priced must always be comparatively limited, and could not be greatly extended by any reduction of the duties with which they are charged. But a reduction of the duties levied from commodities in extensive demand, and whose natural cost is not very considerable, must always be followed by a great increase of consumption. It not only enables those who were previously consumers to consume a greater quantity, but it brings them within the reach of new and more numerous classes of consumers. If any of our readers will take the trouble to look into the tables which have been published by Dr. COLQUHOUN and others, of the number and incomes of the different orders of the people, they will at once perceive that such a reduction of the duty or price of any commodity, previously used by the higher classes only, as would fit it to be used by those in inferior stations, would extend the demand for it in a geometrical ratio. The truth of this observation may be strikingly exemplified by a reference to the case of cotton goods. At the accession of his late Majesty, the price of cottons, owing to the difficulty of producing them, was extremely high; and the value of the manufactured cottons annually brought to market did not exceed £200,000. But thanks to the genius and inventions of HARGREAVES, of ARKWRIGHT, and of WATT, the price of cottons has been so far sunk, as to bring them within reach of the poorest individuals; and yet, such has been the

vast increase of demand, that notwithstanding this reduction of price the value of the cottons annually manufactured in Great Britain, and either disposed of at home, or sent abroad, amounts, according to the very lowest estimate, to the amazing sum of **FOURTY MILLIONS!** It is obvious, however, that if the reduction of the price of cottons which has been accomplished by the improvement of machinery, had been accomplished by an equivalent reduction of taxation, precisely the same effects would have followed. The demand would have been equally increased, and would have far more than compensated for the diminution of the duties.

But it is not necessary, in order to establish the superior productiveness of moderate taxation, to resort to arguments drawn from general principles or from analogy. The history of taxation, both in this and other countries, furnishes numerous direct, conclusive, and well-authenticated proofs of the same principle. We shall notice a few of them. MILBURN informs us, that the East India Company's sales of teas, previously to 1745, did not exceed 600,000 pounds weight annually; producing a revenue of about £140,000. But, in 1745, the Excise duty, which had before amounted to 4s. per lb. was reduced, conformably to the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, to 1s. per lb. and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; and in 1745, the year immediately subsequent to this reduction of the duty, the sales amounted to nearly **TWO MILLIONS** of pounds weight, and the revenue to £228,000! But this unanswerable demonstration of the superior productiveness of low duties was unable to restrain the rapacity of the Treasury. In 1748, the duties were again increased; and fluctuated between that epoch and 1754, from 6s. to 11s. per cent. *ad valorem*. In the last mentioned year, however, the Government having in vain tried every other means to prevent the smuggling and adulteration of tea, reduced the duty from 11s. to 12½ per cent.: and the revenue, instead of falling off in the proportion of *one to ten*, owing to the increased consumption, only fell off in the proportion of *one to three*.—(MILBURN's Oriental Commerce, vol. ii. p. 540.)—The shortsightedness of Ministers, and the narrow and contracted policy on which they have almost always acted, put it out of our power to refer to many such conclusive instances to prove the superior productiveness of diminished taxation; there are, however, one or two others which deserve to be pointed out. In 1785, the duty on wine and spirits was lowered £.50 per cent.; and the revenue was, notwithstanding, considerably augmented. The average annual produce of the tax on coffee, for the three years previous to 1808, amounted to £.166,000. In the course of that year the duty was reduced from 2s. to 7d. the cwt; and the average annual produce of the reduced duty for the next three years, instead of being diminished, rose to £.195,000!—a proof that the consumption had been increased in a quadruple proportion. In 1775, M. TURCOT deducted a half from the customs and other petty duties chargeable on the fish sold in the Paris market; but notwithstanding this reduction, the amount of the duties collected continued very nearly the same. The demand for fish must, therefore, have been doubled in consequence of this wise and prudent measure; and the inhabitants enabled to supply themselves at a comparatively cheap rate with a nutritious and agreeable food.—(SAT, tome. ii. p. 339.)

But the superior productiveness of low duties on articles in general request, may be equally shewn from the effects that have followed the attempts to increase them beyond their proper limits. The history of the sugar duties is, in this respect, extremely important. In the three years from 1803 to 1806, the former duties were increased about 50 per cent. Now, the average produce of the old duties for three years before that rise was £2,778,000. The produce of 1804, after they had been raised 20 per cent., was not £3,333,000, as it ought to have been, had the consumption remained the same, but only £2,537,000, being £.241,000 less than the produce of the low duty; and the average produce of 1806 and 1807, after the whole 50 per cent. was added, was only £3,133,000, instead of £4,167,000, which it should have had there been no falling off since 1804. Thus, both consumption and revenue declined in consequence of the increase of duty in 1804; and the consumption has continued to decline in consequence of the succeeding augmentations, while the revenue has little.—(Mr. BROUGHAM's Speech on the State of the Nation, p. 54.) The duties on glass were nearly doubled in the course of ten years; but the produce of the duties has not sensibly increased! The duties on leather, after being stationary for near a century, were doubled in 1813. In 1812, the low duties produced £394,000 but instead of being doubled, or producing £788,000, when the tax was doubled, the annual revenue derived from leather has scarcely ever since exceeded half a million, and has frequently fallen short of that sum. The duties on foreign wines have been tripled since 1792. The last increase took place in 1815, when £30 per ton was added to the former duty on French, and £20 to that on Portuguese wine. But, notwithstanding this advance, the wine duties collected in the Port of London in 1816 were deficient, as compared with the previous year, to the extent of £338,329! It may, perhaps, be thought, that owing to the extraordinary convulsions of the commercial world in 1815 and 1816, neither of these years affords a proper criterion to ascertain the effects of the new duty; but any other year will give nearly the same result. Thus, in 1814, when the duty on French wine amounted to £114, and the duty on Portuguese to about £75 per ton, the total nett produce of

the revenue derived from their importation into Great Britain amounted to £1,038,866; but in 1818, three years after the duties had been raised about 26 per cent. their total aggregate net produced amounted to no more than £1,094,305, being only a rise of about one per cent. on what they had yielded with the low duties; shewing that the consumption must have declined one-fourth, or 25 per cent. and consequently, that a proportionable diminution must have taken place in the comforts of the consumers and the exports of the products which had been taken as an equivalent for the wine! (See Annual Finance books, published by order of the House of Commons.)

In France, previously to the Revolution, the average annual consumption of salt in the provinces subjected to the *grande gabelle*, or high duty on salt, was estimated by M. NECKER, (Administration des Finances, tom. 2. p. 12.) at nine lbs. to each individual, and at eighteen pounds in the *pays réduits*, or the provinces that had purchased an exemption from the greater part of this odious impost! It is evident from this statement, that a very great reduction of the duty on salt paid in the heavily taxed provinces might have been made without occasioning any decrease of revenue; while, besides directly increasing the comforts of the people, it would have put an instant stop to the practice of smuggling. It would no longer have been necessary to surround particular provinces with cords of troops, or to send each year upwards of 3000 individuals, charged with offences against the salt laws, to the gallies.—(YOUNG's Travels, vol. 1. p. 599.) But the French practical statesmen were insensible to these considerations, and persisted in maintaining this monstrous system of inequality and oppression, until it was for ever put down by the Revolution.

But it is to Ireland that we must refer, if we wish to get a proper view of the effects of oppressive taxation in reducing the revenue. Since 1808, taxes have been imposed in that country, which our finance Ministers estimated would yield THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS. In point of fact, however, they have not produced a single shilling! The net revenue of Ireland in 1808 amounted to £4,417,990, while, in 1820, it only amounted to £3,605,446, being a decrease of £812,544, instead of a rise of three and a-half millions!—This fact affords a remarkable illustration of the folly of endeavouring to raise an additional revenue from an impoverished and exhausted country by mere dint of taxation. Had Government made any vigorous effort to stimulate the dormant energies of the people; to give them a taste for the comforts and luxuries of civilized life, or to remove the most obvious of those causes of irritation and idleness which have so long distracted and depressed one of the finest countries in the world, the result would have been very different. But they contented themselves with adding to burdens which were already too heavy to be borne. The necessary consequences followed; consumption was diminished, the revenue declined, and all classes have been sunk deeper in the abyss of poverty and misery.

The following statements, which shew the effects of the increased Irish duties in diminishing the consumption of particular articles, and the revenue derived from them, are copied from the books of the Irish Custom-house, and have been repeatedly referred to in the House of Commons. No doubt, therefore, can be entertained of their perfect accuracy, and they are certainly among the most curious and instructive documents that have been published.

It is necessary to observe, that the duties on spirits imported into Ireland were paid in Irish currency, until the year 1804, and since in British currency; and in the following tables the rates of duty imposed will be for importations in British vessels only, though the amount of duty received will be for produce imported in foreign as well as in British vessels. In every branch of taxation, the last increase of duty has invariably occasioned a loss of revenue, or a falling off of consumption, or both these evils together:—

RUM.

Years, or average of certain years.	No. of Gallons which paid duty.	Rate of Duty per Gallon.	Amount or average amount of duty received per annum.
		s. d.	£
1800, 1801, 1802, ..	1,041,460	5 8½	297,744
1804, 5, 6, 7, 8, ..	300,293	7 5 from July 1803, ..	100,525
1809,	1,307,007	8 1 from June 03, ..	593,740
1813,	644,984	10 ½ from May 13, ..	272,609
1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, ..	28,321	10 0 from July 14, ..	16,507

BRANDY.

Gallons.	s. d.	£
1800, 1801, 1802, ..	208,064	7 3½
1809, 10, 11,	22,671	9 11 from June 1808, ..
1818, 19, 20,	7,662	13 7 from July 14, ..

GENEVA.

Gallons.	s. d.	£
1800, 1801, 2, 3, ..	82,828	7 3½
1809, 10, 11,	10,305	9 10 from June 1808, ..
1817, 18, 19, 20, ..	3,723	13 7 from July 14, ..

PORtUGUESE WINE.

Years or average of years.	Tuns.	Rate per tun.	Amount of duty.
	£ s.	£	£
1800, 1801, 1802, ..	5,705	38 14	221,236
In 1802 alone,	6,833	38 14	268,401
1804,	4,949	58 0 from July 1804, ..	230,143
1807, 8, 9,	3,780	53 0	219,246
1811, 12, 13,	1,999	70 12 from June 1810, ..	152,726
1817, 18, 19,	1,209	90 16 from July 14, ..	117,952

FRENCH WINE.

Tuns.	£ s.	£
1801, 1802, 1803, ..	612	59 12 per tun,
1805, 6, 7, 8, 9,	362	18 0 from July 1804, ..
1811, 12, 13,	262	105 18 from June 10, ..
1816, 17, 18, 19, 20,	155	135 12 from July 14, ..
1820 alone,	69	135 12

MADEIRA WINE.

Tuns.	£ s. d.	£
1800, 1801, 1802, ..	95	38 14 0 per tun,
1807, 8, 9,	144	59 1 2 from July 1804, ..
1811, 12, 13,	105	71 13 2 from June 10, ..
1816, 17, 18, 19, 20,	63	91 0 0 from July 14, ..

SPANISH WINE.

Tuns.	£ s.	£
1800, 1801, 1802, ..	1,166	38 14
1803,	1,592	40 16 from July 1802, ..
1804,	1,903	48 0 from July 4, ..
1807, 8, 9,	1,598	58 0 from Oct. 5, ..
1811, 12, 13,	1,325	70 12 from June 10, ..
1817, 18, 19,	724	90 6 from July 14, ..

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Foreign Plantation.		
per cwt.	per cwt.		
cwt.	s. d.	s. d.	£
1800,	833,563	19 7½	32 1½ 284,260
1803,	302,594	21 7	May 1801, .. 34 1½ 596,275
1804,	289,220	26 6	July 4, .. 40 3 379,507
1811, 12, 13, ..	360,323	30 0	.. 63 0 544,507
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, ..	266,413	30 0	.. 63 0 404,035

TOBACCO.—(CUSTOMS.)

Lbs.	Customs Duty per lb.	£
1800, 1801, 1802, ..	6,484,857	about 7½d.
1807, 8, 9,	5,625,375	6d.
1811, 12, 13, ..	60,38,181	fr. 7d. 13-20ths to 9d. 3-10ths
1818, 19, 20, ..	3,414,464	1s.

We have thus laid before the public returns from the Custom-house books of Ireland of nine several articles, on which the duties, as they stood in the year 1800, have all been increased since that period. The last augmentation of duties took place in July 1814, on the downfall of BONAPARTE, and the prospect of an immediate peace; when, as compared with the scale of 1800, the duties on Rum, Brandy, and Geneva, Muscovado Sugar, and Tobacco, were nearly doubled; and those on Portugal, French, Madeira, and Spanish Wines were made to exceed the tariffs of 1800, in the proportion, on an average, of two and a half to one. Now mark the consequence, for it affords an admirable illustration of MR. VANSITTART's sagacity and financial talents!

The quantity of Rum annually imported into Ireland, has fallen off from about 1,000,000 gallons to about 28,000 gallons. Brandy, from about 208,000 gallons to about 8,000 gallons. Geneva, from above 83,000 to less than .. 4,000 gallons. Portugal Wines, from about 5,700 tuns to 1,200 tuns. French Wines, from 640 tuns to 60 tuns. Madeira, from 95 tuns to 63 tuns. Spanish, from 1,160 tuns to 720 tuns. Raw Sugar has declined from 338,000 cwt. to 266,000. Tobacco, from 6,484,000 lbs. to 2,414,000

So much for the falling off in the quantity consumed, of these nine articles, which constitute so large a portion of the comforts of both high and low amongst the Irish nation.

Let us next examine what increase of revenue there is to balance this domestic punishment of the people. Had Mr. VANSITTART's views been ordinarily sound, or his calculations reasonable, the revenue ought at least to have been doubled. What, then, will his en'gists say to the following official statement of the effect produced by the successive additions to the Irish Custom-House duties? The duty on

Rum has fallen from £ 590,000 to £ 16,000
Brandy, from 77,000 to 5,600
Geneva, from 31,000 to 2,800

Wine—Portugal, from	268,000	to	118,000
French, from	38,000	to	20,000
Madeira, from	9,300	to	6,000
Spanish, from	100,000	to	70,000
Sugar has been productive of an increase of revenue of from	379,000	to	404,000
Tobacco has fallen from	208,000	to	184,000

From a Total of . £1,700,300 to £916,400

How long Ministers will be permitted to continue this *felo de se* system—how long they will be permitted to impoverish and deprive the public, by means of exorbitant duties, of many of the most indispensable necessities and comforts of life, on the stale and stupid pretence of keeping up the revenue, when it is clear as the sun at noon-day, that the revenue would be greatly increased by their reduction, is not for us to conjecture. Their conduct in all that regards finance is certainly much more akin to absolute insanity, than to mere official drivelling. Instead of profiting by the discoveries of SMITH and of RICARDO, they are to the full as ignorant as the boy who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. They have imposed new taxes when they ought to have reduced the old ones; and have exhibited in every one of their proceedings an insensibility to the public distresses, and a contempt for every sound principle of economical science, that cannot be paralleled, except, perhaps, in the proceedings of the Turkish Divan.

Fine Arts.

The School of Painting at the Institution in Pall-mall, closes this day to prepare for the Annual Exhibition and sale of the works of British Artists.

The munificent patronage of his MAJESTY and the noble Directors has not passed unheeded by the various rising artists. Many very fine copies of the choicest pictures of the Old Masters have been made, during the time they have been lent to the Directors, for the use of the students, by their different proprietors. The improvement manifested, and the general emulation excited has been particularly gratifying to the Directors and those Patrons of the Art who have had an opportunity of observing the progressive increase of science and ability. In several instances the fidelity of the copies had astonished the noble owners of the originals. It would be impossible to do ample justice to the numerous talented individuals, whose works we have had the gratification of viewing; we have therefore selected a few of the most prominent, whose exertions it is impossible to pass by without commendation.

Mr. FALKNER's copy of *De Vas and his Wife*, by VANDYKE, from Mr. WATSON TAYLOR's Collection, are among the most admirable specimens of rising genius.

Mr. INSKIP has made a full sized copy of the famous Picture of SNYDER's, the *Lion and Mouse*, the property of R. FRANKLAND, Esq. M. P. which displays great ability.

Mrs BEAUMONT and Mr. GIBBON are the rival candidates for the honour of having painted the best fac-simile of his MAJESTY's very fine REMBRANDT, the *Lady and the Fan*; they are both excellent, and it is difficult to decide the superiority.

Mr. DRUMMOND has seized this opportunity to finish a very fine study of RUBEN's celebrated Picture of the *Battle of Norlingen*, out of his MAJESTY's Collection.

Mr. WATE's copy of the *Ruysdael* (also the property of the KING) is one of the most faithful attempts to copy that great artist we have ever seen.

GASPAR POUSSIN—The beautiful Landscape by this artist has been successfully copied by Messrs. SAMUEL, LINTON, TUDOR, and ZACHARY.

Miss E. BASKER and Mr. HERRIOT have made the best copies of Mr. WELLS's *Cloud*.

Mrs HEAPE and Mr. HAYTER have both painted beautiful Miniatures from CARLO DOLCE's *Daughter of Herodius*.

King Charles's Children, by VANDYKE, has excited much emulation. Mr. CHILDE, Mr. BODEN, Mr. WERG, and Mr. NOVICE, are the most successful aspirants. This fine painting is also the property of his MAJESTY.

The Head of the Emperor Otho, belonging to Sir A. HUME, has been well painted by Mr. M'CAWL, a study. Mr. PAREZ, and Miss JONES, Miniature copies.

The Lemon Boy, by MURILLO, from the Earl of ROSEBERRY's collection, has afforded Mr. TURNER an opportunity of making a very fine study.

Messrs. VINCENT, SHEPPERTON and E. CHILDE, have all made very excellent copies of the *Rembrandt Landscape*.

The Old Women and Oysters, by METZU has employed the pencils of Mr. EMMERS, Mr. NOVICE, and Miss ADAMS; the former has succeeded best.

His MAJESTY's Head of Rembrandt has called forth the most distinguished efforts: Mr. CLAYTER, Miss DRUMMOND, and Mr. SIMPSON, have each evinced great skill.

Madame Catalani's Concerts at Edinburgh.

(From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.)

The first of Madame Catalani's Concerts took place on Friday evening last week. This unrivalled singer has reappeared with a splendour even surpassing (and it is the highest subject of comparison) that which she herself formerly exhibited. Nature appears to have bestowed upon Madame Catalani (like Mrs. Siddons) every gift that contributes to perfection in her art. To the natural endowments of a beautiful and expressive face, a fine person, and a voice of unequalled power, sweetness and flexibility, she adds an ear of the nicest delicacy, with consummate taste and judgement, and the utmost energy and feeling. These natural gifts have been improved and cultivated by extensive practice, and probably also by a course of laborious study; and the result is perfection,—a phrase most properly applied, if it means a degree of excellence in which no fault can be discovered, and of which indeed, no adequate conception could have been formed.

Though the singing of Madame Catalani is wonderful in a supreme degree, yet, in recalling our feelings during and at the end of her finest performances, wonder is not the prevailing emotion. The volume, power, and flexibility of her voice, and the rapidity of her execution, are so skilfully employed in giving expression to the music she sings, that the hearer is as often soothed into delight and sympathy, as roused to wild and indefinite admiration. Now and then, indeed, she makes a display of power, for what may be termed the express and avowed purpose of exciting wonder; as when she performs an air, with all the variations which can be added to it by a consummate violin-player. And yet, even in such a piece as this, she executes the air with such exquisite grace and finish, and throws into the most difficult passages of execution such a variety of strong expression, that even here the feelings of wonder are fully balanced by those of pure delight. In truth, Catalani, though she very allowably makes a professed display of her powers, in pieces which she performs for that very purpose, is never guilty of mistaking the means for the end. She never sacrifices purity of style or propriety of expression, for the sake of display. In singing the great compositions of her own national school, she finds abundant occasions in which all her powers are called into full action, and does not put them forth where they are not called for. In the famous song, "Non piu Andrà," sung by Figaro, by way of quizzing the poor page on his being sent off to be a soldier, the finest occasions are afforded for those displays of power. In the playful passages, the lightness and rapidity of her volatas and runs have all the airiness and gaiety possible; but when she comes to terrify the unhappy little page with tremendous pictures of military hardships and dangers,—

"All concerto di tromboni
Di bombardi, di cannoni,"

the grandeur of her voice, bursting in thunder through the horns, trombones, and other accompaniments of the orchestra, is indescribable;—and the concluding words,

"Cherubino! alla vittoria!
Ala gloria militare!"

given with equal power of voice, but an expression in the utmost fire and animation, close perhaps the most splendid, and, at the same time, the most correct and chaste exhibitions of musical power that ever was witnessed. We may remark in passing that it is a pity this exquisite song is not transferred, in representation, to Susanna, in whom it would be even more characteristic than in Figaro; and Susanna is one of Catalani's most delightful exhibitions. In the beautiful recitative and air by Guglieimi, "Peggio piai grato," with which her performances began, she showed herself to be equally mistress of the tender and pathetic. The prevailing character of this composition is an expression of the most devoted love; and this idea is dwelt upon, repeated, and heightened, in a great variety of ways, in the air, which is full of florid and embellished passages, all introduced with perfect propriety and accordance to the sentiment expressed. Persons unacquainted with the music of the Italian Opera are apt to consider these florid passages as inconsistent with expression of any kind. But this is a great error. Feelings of a tranquil and pleasurable description, it has been often observed, naturally find vent in exuberant and highly ornamented language—a circumstance of which Shakespeare has frequently availed himself, and for which he has exposed himself to much shallow criticism,—as in the scene in Romeo and Juliet, where that exquisite abstraction of a love-sick maiden talks about cutting her Romeo "into little tiny stars." Now, what amplification and ornament are in speech, florid and embellished passages are in music. Madame Catalani's performance of the Scena in question, both in respect to gesture, countenance, and passionate declamation, was truly dramatic. Some passages of Mrs. Siddons's Belvidera alone could give any idea of the manner in which she uttered the words, "Io moriro per lei!" Her action and deportment, indeed, are as excellent as her singing; and she is equally transcendent in her expression of playful gaiety as in that of tragic passion.

Lines,

Addressed to Sir Walter Scott, an acknowledged Supporter of "The Beacon," and a supposed Co-Editor of "Blackwood's Magazine."

If, when the God who sways the silver bow
Dwelt among men, nor scorn'd the paths below,
The bolt grasp'd awful in the eternal hand.
To scatter vengeance on the trembling land,
Spar'd, with attemper'd flame, the sacred bough
Whose graceful leaves adorn the Poet's brow;
And round the Sage's, Warrior's, Statesman's head,
In many a verdant wreath their honours shed;
Oh! let not now the angry lightnings thrown
In evil hour from Faction's burning throne,
Seathe with unholy fires the laurel crown
That proudly circles poets of our own!
Let not those names which, on th' historic page,
To future minds shall dignify our age,
And teach full many a spirit yet unborn,
With kindling ardour to our times to turn,
E'en as we now, with thrilling bosoms, gaze
On the proud records of Augustan days,
Or on the maiden QUEEN's bright galaxy,
And ask, "Have such men liv'd—can such men die?"
Let not those names, whose blameless trace should stand
The mightiest treasure of a mighty land,
Ting'd by calumnious Envy's arts, resign
Their spotless pride and purity divine!
Descend, protecting Muse! descend from Heav'n,
And shield the hallow'd garland thou hast given!

But should we find a spirit dark and mean
Beneath the shelter of that sacred screen,
Lurking in base security, to throw
Slander's envenom'd darts at all below,
Then, then avenging sparks, pour down your blight.
And drag the struggling culprit into light.

On thee I call,—whose spell of witching power
Lends its wild magic to each fleeting hour;
A new creation opens to our sight,
Chills us with awe—or gladdens with delight—
Instructs—o'erpowers—enchants—and whiles away.
In dreams of vision'd joy, Life's tedious day!
If thou—revered by all, by all cared,
With fondest welcome hail'd by every breast,
Hast in the hour of social converse songht,
In that unguarded interchange of thought
Which from the confidence of friendship flows,
Food for the filthy appetite of those
Who, like the Pontic Monarch, feed alone
On mortal poisons;—if, in whispering tone
Of deadliest candour, thou has dealt around,
Hid under cloak and mask, thy bravo wound;
"If thou hast done a deed like this," to thee
Its odium cleaves with deeper infamy!
Come forth—strip off thy magic panoply,
And shine confess, before each scornful eye
A very slave, whose prostituted pen
Aims at the liberties and lives of men.
But can it be? Canst thou, whose spirit scorns
"All seasons and their change," whose mind adorns
The age it will outlive, and soars above
Our wond'ring vision, and our wakening love;
Canst thou descend to deeds so criminal—
So coldly base? Once more to thee I call,
Disprove the charge—efface the hateful blot
With which suspicion clouds the glorious lot;
Nor let us deem that Party's vile control
Could thus subdue thy nobleness of soul;
Or that, for hire, a pen like thine could lend
Its aid, to pierce the bosom of a friend!

Party! thou night mare of this latter time!
Who shedd'st e'en now thy curses o'er our clime,
Sterility upon the barren earth—
Hate and dismay on each domestic hearth,
Coldness between the friends of early years—
Between the sire and son degrading fears,
And shame and dark mistrust in madd'ning strife
Between the husband and the blameless wife;
And last and worst, disgrace upon the bed
Of the pure matron, slumbering with the dead!
What boon—what precious gift canst thou bestow,
To expiate thy fiendish acts below?

What hast thou compass'd—what ennobling end
Dost thou secure, whose iron fingers lend
Their cankering chains in horrid spell to bind
Each nobler impulse of a mighty mind?
Whose inspirations, fraught with malice keen,
Obscuring every sense by petty spleen,
Enlist that pen in base detraction's cause,
Bound to uphold the rigour of our laws?
What noble end? The page of history—
The Patriot's voice—the Christian's prayer, reply,
None! and a cause by links so base combined,
Deserves the scorn it meets with from mankind!

Say, veteran WENTWORTH—CAVENDISH, reply—
Ye, who have oft in gentle colloquy,
Amid St Ann's or Cheswick's peaceful bowers,
Trod with the Patriot of our brighter hours—
Ye, latest lingerers of that glorious band,
Who mid the prills of their native land,
Dar'd with unshrinking souls arraign the will
Whose timid weakness wrought the threatened ill—
Say, when with ready zeal they dar'd oppose
The machinations of their country's foes.
Was it with tools like these—whose blund'ring hate
O'erpowers the decent calmness of debate—
Was it by base assassins, won by hire
To point the weapons of malignant ire?
To prove the wound of each domestic grief,
That in the veil of silence seeks relief?
To sow mistrust, and jealous doubts unkind,
Between the wedded hearts "which God hath joined?"
Was it with weekly dole of slanderous lies,
Whose page the loathing of the land defies?
Was it with tale obscene, and venom'd word?
No! Justice shuns the poignard for the sword!
In open day, and open warfare strives,
Nor points an ambush'd weapon 'gainst our lives!

Or if—for thus the foes whom thou hast made,
By Party's ensigns o'er thy head displayed,
Depict thee, SCOTT! all worshipp'd as thou art—
If avocations cares could move thy heart,
To forfeit thy renown, in faction's cause,
Yet in thy dark career of falsehood pause!

If, when the midnight storm un pitying shed
Its torrents on the houseless poet's head
(SAVAGE, whose heart was crushed by penury);
If, when the morsel won from charity,
By famish'd OTWAY, in his hour of pain,
Destroy'd the life it promis'd to sustain;
If GOLDSMITH, penniless, and JOHNSON, poor,
Wandering, with tedious toil, from door to door,
They in their abject poverty retained
The virtuous pride of Genius still unstained—
If honest MARVELL in his garret strove,
In ragged worth, the bribes of Kings above—
Nor stoop'd for lucre to defile a mind
Whose lustre shone, a beacon to mankind—
Oh! let not one, whom fortune's lavish hand
Had placed among the magnates of the land,
And with her bounteous gifts so richly stored
With niggard bosom, 'mid his golden hoard
And garners brimming o'er, forget the pride
That suits a soul to Heaven itself allied;
And for the love of gold—that abject lust,
That haunts the meeker pilgrims of the dust,
Renounce the high self-consciousness of one,
Whom the Muse honours as her favourite son!

No! if the slaves of BLACKWOOD still must deal
Those wounds around, which only death can heal;
If future SCOTTS must fall their bleeding prey;
If future Bards must flee, like KEATES, away
To gentler climes, which only offer rest
In the cold shelter of their silent breast,
Unto the wounded spirit's agony,
Writhing, until the sufferer cease to be!
If broken hearts in silent grief must fade
Beneath the influence by their hate conveyed;
If, e'en above the exile's lonely grave
Dug by their hands, their lingering rage must rave;
If each revolving Sabbath still must bring
"The fiend's arch mock," the jest with reptile sting,
To those who haunt "thine own romantic town"—
Oh! mingle not such pages with thine own,
Scorn them, like every other honest heart,
And dare to seem the Patriot which thou art.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Serious Accusation.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I doubt whether you will give publicity to the following information, because we are told, but can hardly believe it, that you, the staunch advocate of Justice, Liberty, and Freedom, are bribed by the Venal Minister of a neighbouring kingdom, to abstain from publishing strictures on its Government!

The Editor of JOHN BULL and the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, are, I am informed, apprized, that the independent Champion of Liberty is not staunch to his principles; for, all is not Gold that glitters. I have been an admirer of your free, liberal, noble, and enlightened sentiments; they have accorded in every particular with my own; and while, from my Station in the Ecliptic, I look with pity down on the ways and manners of erring men, observing alike the oppressor and the oppressed, anarchy and desolation spread around, and the depravity that infests the haunts of men, I have viewed with approbation, at least one independent advocate of Liberty, who has ventured to tell the plain, bitter, unpalatable truth: but what a falling off am I now led to expect. The Editor of the JOURNAL bought off! turned apostate! the abject Slave of the Oppressor's Gold! It cannot be true—If true, the glory of the JOURNAL is in its wane. Can the cause of Freedom be thus abandoned? the sentinel bribed to betray his trust? to desert his post? Can you be silent, when the voices of many loudly cry for Justice, but cry in vain? when anarchy and oppression desolate a land, the garden of India? when the Public Dawk is plundered? (1) Treasure attacked and carried off? (2) a Military Bazar assailed and despoiled; its Guard being butchered by overwhelming banditti? (3) Can you be silent when people are assassinated in public streets in open day? (4) when, under cover of night's sable mantle, faithful Servants are found murdered in or near their Master's dwelling? (5) when villainy and deeds of darkness triumph? Can you be silent when the humble Sepoy's house is violated? (6) his little all despised? his children, or an only daughter, the hope and comfort of declining age, all, all carried off? and when appeals are made for Justice, he appeals, alas! in vain; because he has not gold to bribe the myrmidons that throng the venal Court? when the impoverished landholder, with a view to extortion, is suspended, tied by the heels to a tree, or exposed to a burning sun, without a drop of water to quench his parching thirst, the precursor of desired death? (7) Can you be silent when the object

(1) Alluding to the Dawk of the 25th of April.

(2) Recently at Rahmatgung.

(3) In Cantonments, near the Metropolis.

(4) Alluding to the murder of a Servant of a person of high rank, —Of two Servants of the late Mr. —, of a person of rank at the Moohurum—of a Servant by his Native Master, and of a female bearer, &c.

(5) A faithful Servant of Mr. —, found murdered in an apartment of his Master's dwelling.

(6) Instances are so numerous of the inability of Sepoys to obtain redress, that it is surprising that some effectual measure is not enacted and enforced for the relief of these our humble faithful friends: a subject which loudly calls for interposing authority. Numerous examples might be quoted; but to avoid prolixity, a few shall suffice. The little capital which a Native Officer had acquired by the arduous, honorable, and zealous discharge of five and thirty years' service, he gradually expended in the purchase and improvement of a small Estate near the place of his nativity, which attracted the envy of an Aunil, by whom all was seized. The Native Officer was waylaid and only escaped being murdered by receiving intelligence of the villainous design: repeated petitions were forwarded, but I never heard that he obtained redress.—Another Native Officer's home was plundered, his family seized, his infant daughter carried off, and threatened with death, to extort money from its parents. On one occasion the Native Officer paid a hundred rupees to save his child, four years have elapsed, frequent petitions have been forwarded, and no prospect of redress, which he is still vainly endeavouring to obtain; but it would be endless to dilate, where examples are so numerous. The apparent tacit connivance at these proceedings is doubtless imputed by Ministerial Advocates to remissness like their own; but it is to be hoped that such acts of daily increasing violence and oppression will, ere long, occasion the application of salutary remedies.

(7) Instances which I have no reason to doubt have been communicated by a Native of respectability.

of ministerial vengeance lingers through the prime of life, confined in a small apartment of his house, from which apartment he is never allowed to move even for the purposes of nature? (8) his beard descending to his waist, his countenance long, haggard, and dejected, his nails like eagles talons, the effects of melancholy or deep rooted despair? Can you be silent when beggars, starving, dead or dying, lie naked and neglected in the streets, beneath the palaces, of costly state? (9) When an amiable young Lady is assaulted in a public street, a naked dagger held to her breast; threatening instant death, as a last desponding, but mistaken, effort of an oppressed person, who in eliciting notice by the outrage, vainly hoped to obtain redress? (10)—Shall the Press be silent amid these evils, and its voice be stifled by gold?

Well indeed, may I exclaim, in the beautiful language of the prophet, "Ah sinful nation: a people laden with iniquity; with iniquity; a seed of evil doers; children that are corruptors; they have forsaken the Lord; they have provoked the Holy One of Israel to anger. From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it; but wounds and bruises and putrifying sores; they have not been closed neither bound up; neither mollified with ointment. Your country is desolate; your cities are burned with fire; your land is devoured in your presence; Thy princes are rebellious and the companion of thieves; every one loveth gifts and followeth after rewards; they judge not the fatherless, neither doth the voice of the widows come unto him."—(11)

If, Sir, the alledged offer of the Oppressor's Gold to purchase your silence be untrue, refute the calumny by the publication of as much of this letter as you may deem fit to meet the public eye; and be assured, that I have not advanced any thing respecting your alleged apostacy that is not generally spoken of and currently believed.*

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Ecliptic, May 2, 1822. ——————
ARIES.
NOTE.

* We have given insertion to the WHOLE of this Letter, not so much to refute an assertion which no reflecting person can seriously believe, as to shew our entire readiness to aid in bringing to the knowledge of the Governor of Oude, through the medium of our pages, which are read and translated at that Court, the opinions that are entertained of the misgovernment from which that country suffers. It is clear, by the Defense that was sent to us for insertion from Lucknow a few days since, that some deference is really paid to the opinion of the English in India at least; —and where this desire to stand acquitted in the eyes of others, is sincerely felt, the foundation for reform is laid. Let us hope, that the Press will be useful, not only in laying the foundation, but in expediting the completion of many beneficial changes in India, both in our own Territories as well as in those of the Native Powers.

As to the story of our receiving Bribes from ANY quarter, we can only say, that we are ready to give back ten times the amount received, to any one who will prove his having paid any to us; and that we shall neither shrink from public nor private inquiry on this head.—The only marks of distinction that we have yet received above our contemporaries, are rewards for our labours in the cause of improvement, have been Indictments, Informations, and all their costly train; superadded to repeated risks of losing, by Transmission, not only the trifling surplus

(8) This is a description of the fate of the ex-Minister Mirza H —, an intelligent enlightened Native, much respected by all who know him.

(9) The proof of this is founded on daily ocular observation.

(10) This case alludes to Miss W —, notice of which appeared in the Cawnpore Paper.

(11) The denunciations of the Prophet (Isaiah, chap. 1st) appear particularly applicable to Native Rulers and their Government. Sir W. Jones, I believe, in one of his Discourses to the Asiatic Society States, that after the destruction of Jerusalem, some of the Jewish tribes migrated to, and settled in, Uighauistan and other countries of the East, from which he infers, as is extremely probable, that the Uighaus were descended from, and therefore are, a race of Jews, to whom they in many respects, both in person and manners, greatly assimilate. The application, therefore, of this part of the Sacred Writings was perhaps originally intended for the fore-fathers of those, to whom, from its striking applicability, it has on this occasion been casually applied.

that might remain after all the claims against us were discharged, but of losing also the only opportunity that is ever likely to enable us to redeem the misfortunes of previous years, and see our offspring provided with the bare means of subsistence before we descend to the grave. If these can be considered *Bribes*, we plead guilty—or if the loss of all those honors and distinctions which are supposed to be bestowed by the smiles of the great, constitute them, then we are guilty still.

But as to Gold, both the history of the past and the prospects of the future lead us to fear that we shall incur greater risk of wanting enough for subsistence, than of being superabundantly supplied. This, however, is a consideration that weighs but little—We have felt in their extremes, all that opulence could command, and all that poverty could inflict:—and we know that a pure heart and uncontaminated hands are of infinitely greater import to men's happiness than either. If we preserve these, with health and strength to labour for our bread, whether poverty or riches be our future portion, we shall not repine; but endeavour, while we live, to live for some useful purpose, in that sphere, whether high or low, to which circumstances may elevate or depress us.—ED.

Market or Bazar.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

From an Advertisement which I have observed in some of the late *Daily Advertisers*, I find that Mr. Malachi Lyons proposes to sell his *Livery Stables*, or to let them upon a lease to any person or persons who may be desirous of renting them, for the purpose of converting them into a "Market or Bazar;" having, he says, received the sanction of Government to the Stables undergoing such a transformation.

In times like the present, when the difficulty experienced by monied men, in laying out their Funds profitably, seems to have created an itch for purchasing landed property, Mr. Lyons, in availing himself of the prevailing mania, to dispose of his *Livery Stables* to the best advantage, does no more perhaps, than you, or I, or any other person in similar circumstances would do. So far, all is well. But the case assumes a different aspect, considered with reference to the condition on which he proposes to let the Stables, and in this view of the subject, it will be apparent that the precept "love thy neighbour as thyself," is but as a dead letter in the estimation of Mr. L. when the practice of the duty it enjoins would clash with his own individual interest. This brings me to the point.

Admitting for the sake of argument, that no offers are made sufficiently tempting to induce Mr. L. to sell the *Livery Stables*, and that they are rented, no matter by whom, for the purpose of being converted into a "Bazar or Market." Allow me to proceed one step farther, and suppose the transformation to have taken place. What would be the result? Would not the Houses in the immediate precincts of the Bazar be deserted by their present Tenants; for who, that has any pretension to gentility, would, while he has the option of removing, prefer living amid the incessant noise, bustle, and confusion inseparable from a *Public Market*, and that too for the sale of live and dead stock, fish, fowl, vegetables, &c &c, the exhalations from which, independently of other considerations, no one who has any regard for his health, would willingly encounter?—It follows, as a natural consequence, that the Houses in the immediate vicinity of the Bazar, would suffer a material depreciation in value, and the Proprietors be reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either disposing of them at a sum considerably below their intrinsic worth, or letting them out to Individuals, not over-fastidious in their choice of a dwelling at a diminished rent. In either case, the Proprietors of the Houses in question would be the Sufferers. How are they to be compensated? Or, must they make up their minds to sit down quietly with the comfortable reflection that their private losses are productive of partial public good.

April 30, 1822.

A. P. S.

Facility of Borrowing.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The animadversions of "TWELVE PER CENT." in your JOURNAL of the 19th instant, upon a sensible and humane, though severe letter, inserted in a previous Number, induce me to propound the following Queries and Remarks, which if you deem worthy, oblige me by giving place to in your excellent Paper.

Does "TWELVE PER CENT." really think that "consternation pitiable" which would be excited among the Banyans, in the event of a poor devil, benefitting by an Act of Insolvency or Bankrupt Laws, who could borrow 20,000 Rupees and squander it away? or, does he believe that the Writers, or others, would be morally injured by a refusal of credit in the purchase of new buggies, dogs, and horses? In the first instance, Sir, I should think that man's imprudence merited the loss, who lent his money without good security, either tangible, or, in the known principles of the borrower; in the second instance, the privation of the luxuries of life to those who could not pay for them might be expected to induce exertion to compass the just means of their obtainment, or convulse the mind to turn for happiness to those resources within its reach. It is the present facility of gratifying every vain passion or inclination that gives rise to two-thirds of the cases of Imprisonment for Debt: the Debtor seldom is so vitiated as to intend to defraud or wrong the Creditor, but "Hope springs eternal in the human breast" he takes those enjoyments in advance which he is not at the time, but hopes to be, able to pay for; the principle once admitted gains ground, it strengthens into ruin, and terminates in Jail! It is admitted that it is better to prevent, than to punish, ill—if Creditors, whether Merchants, Shopkeepers or Banyans, woul' avoid a rash competition who should be most liberal, sell most goods, or get most Dustoory, if they would pause, consider, and enquire ere they trusted with confidence, they would not look so much to the Twelve per Cent, gained by the failings of another, or by lengthen'd indulgence of their own, as to the security of their property and the good faith of their Debtor; by such a caution both parties would be benefitted, and fewer occasions for the deprivation of the blessings of liberty would occur.

By the present system in India, the disappointment, caprice or obstinacy, of one man, consequent to the errors or follies, are, and also, (let the advocates of the system blush), to the misfortunes of his fellow, is the loss liberty for life—from home, country, and family, he may be for ever cut off in manhood's prime, and, according to the estimation he has of those blessings, may his days be shortened; he may "pine and sicken and so die!" perhaps, his Creditor has an Insurance on his Life, surely then he 'is his Murderer!!' The victim of this severe punishment may nevertheless have had a preponderancy of good in his disposition, fitting him to have been an useful member of society; he may have had abilities, which liberty for the exertion of, may have enabled him to have attempted, if not to have perfected, that justice which the persecutor pretends to desire; and should any overplus above his wants have remained, he might have assisted the friendless and distressed of his fellow creatures, perhaps have saved from famine, a wife, a child, or parent, or all of these who were dependant on his aid!

Sir, this picture is not an overcharged one, such circumstances may have existed, aye I believe do now exist in the Prisons of India. Let it not then be said the subject should not be enquired into "because of the consternation that would be excited." It loudly calls for consideration by the wisest heads, and for pity from the noblest hearts in the land; and though some restrictions may be requisite to prevent frauds or villainy, the same wisdom and feeling is competent to provide them.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

Not 100 miles West of Cal-
cutta, April 22, 1822.

HERACLITUS.

Tuesday, May 21, 1822.

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Marlow and Woolwich.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

At a time like the present, when supercession stares one almost daily full in the face, by a particular branch of the Service (the Engineers) making such rapid strides up the ladder of promotion, leaving many of us unfortunates, (of course of much longer standing) far in the back ground, it behoves us, as a matter of no little consequence, to use all our endeavours to counteract in future, the increase of so great an evil, and to leave no stone unturned to effect an object of such moment, the attainment of which may be secured I trust by what ostensibly follows.

Adverting to the General Orders of the 16th of March last, it appears that an Officer of the Infantry is allowed to take retrospective rank by Brevet, from the period he entered the Military College of Marlow, thereby experiencing an important advantage over us, who, though similarly situated, are not vouchsafed it.

In all fairness and justice, to my mind, it seems evident, there can exist no sufficient or plausible objection why the same indulgence has not been, or should not be, extended to the Officers of the Artillery Corps who were educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, an Institution formed on principles strictly (I am led to understand) corresponding with those at Marlow.

Candidates are not considered eligible to be admitted into either, under a certain age, or allowed to quit, till their proficiency shall entitle them to do so; and with reference to the number of Academies at Woolwich, and the time necessary to work through them, brings the Cadets to a period of life, 2 years at least beyond the age when an Infantry Cadetship is attainable in the common and usual way.

To prevent the supercession of the Marlow Cadet by those circumstances above mentioned, who proceeds forthwith to India, he is permitted to take rank on his arrival in India in his Corps, and in the Army from the day of his entrance into the College; whilst the Artillery Cadet, during his course of studies at Woolwich is, it appears, considered to have no claim whatever on the Service for that period, and is even ranked below the Infantry Cadets who left England with him the same season.

It would be ungenerous to suppose that our Honorable Employers could ever have seriously considered our case, much less have contemplated, or formed intentions so inimical to our prospects, by allowing the very means pursued by them to render that powerful arm, the Artillery, efficient, namely, the liberal education conferred on its Officers, to prove an impediment because derived from another College.

The basis on which our claim rests, must appear to all unbiased minds reasonable and just; and I am persuaded it need only be brought to the cognizance of a liberal and impartial Government (which I am so sanguine as to hope your useful Paper will effect) in order to secure us what may fairly be termed our right, and under this impression I conclude.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,

A LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY.

Barely.

Educated at Woolwich.

NOTE.

We have heard that the evil complained of in this Letter, has already been the subject of various Memorials from different Officers of the Artillery Corps; but that the Court of Directors have recently repeated their former decisions, which were adverse to the claim set up. The subject therefore is already known to the Government; but there can be no harm and may be advantage in drawing their attention again to the matter.—ED.

Religious Subjects.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have often wondered at the constant cry of yourself and almost all other Editors, that Religion is not a fit subject for a Newspaper. If a Newspaper be at all intended to produce happiness and improvement, I hold all other subjects it may contain, to be comparatively worthless and insignificant in promoting this end, and in regard to the most important and interesting concerns of mankind; and if they be not so to your readers, their Religion must be of that careless, secure, and lukewarm nature, which, while it continue so, will never produce real happiness or improvement. Real Religion or Truth has no occasion to shrink from discussion in Newspapers or otherwise; —So much, however, I fear cannot be said with respect to the Established Church of England; whose forms of Government, rites and ceremonies, are, many of them, the remains of Roman Catholic superstition. I apprehend even the use of the Liturgy could not be defended on grounds of reason and revelation. I wonder you have fallen into this common-place depreciation of Religion as a subject for discussion in a Newspaper. Do you think mankind are already sufficiently enlightened and informed on this most important and interesting of all subjects, and that no knowledge or improvement can be derived from the communications of those who have devoted their time, attention, and faculties to the study and contemplation of the nature and destiny of human beings, and of natural and revealed Religion? The wide circulation and general perusal of Newspapers render them in my opinion the fittest of all means for conveying religious knowledge and diffusing it generally in the world.

Your's, &c.

March 26, 1822.

A LAYMAN.

NOTE.

For ourselves personally, we can assure our Correspondent that we have no objection whatever to see the fullest latitude of discussion given to religious as well as all other topics in a Newspaper; but he will admit probably that the reigning taste and opinion is not in accordance with such a practice, not from any disrespect to religion, but from a feeling that it is unsuited to the miscellaneous nature of a Public Print. There is both a time and a place for all things; and the due observance of the harmonies of these contributes much to the preservation of that order which is conducive both to improvement and to happiness. There is no one, we suppose, who would not admit that a Song may be as innocent as a Sermon; but the Palpit would be as unfit a place for the singing of the former, as a Ball Room or Theatre would be for the preaching of the latter. Men go to Church to perform their devotions, and they would be shocked at seeing persons dancing Quadrilles in the aisles. The same individuals may visit a Concert for the agreeable enjoyment of Music, and they would be very little gratified probably by the most eloquent Lecture on Moral Philosophy that could be pronounced. It is in this sense only that we consider Religious Discussions unsuited to the columns of a Newspaper, because Readers pay their money for other things; and we should conceive a Discourse on the Trinity as much out of place in a Newspaper, as a Parliamentary Debate on the Ways and Means would be in an Evangelical Magazine;—tho' if the order were reversed, each would be in place, and each be received with pleasure by the Readers of the respective Publications. These are our only reasons for deeming Religious subjects generally unsuited to our columns, though we have given frequent and abundant proofs of our readiness to render our pages as useful in this particular as in most others, and there is no Paper in India that has more frequently encroached on custom by advertizing to subjects connected with the great interests of Religion than our own.—ED.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,.....	Sicca Rupees	205	0	a	206	4	per 100
Doubloons,.....		31	0	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,.....		4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,.....		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....		191	4	a	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....		3	6	a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....		10	0	a	10	8	
Bank of England Notes,.....		10	0	a	11	0	

Military Query.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.***SIR,**

Allow me through your JOURNAL to put the following Query to your Military Readers,

Is an Officer detached on Command with a single Company to send a Monthly Return to the Head-quarters of his Battalion exactly similar to the forms laid down for a Battalion?

I am led to this enquiry from having called on an Officer who is proceeding with his Company as an Escort, and found him making out a Monthly Return from a copy, (vide Henly's form) furnished him for that purpose; I must confess that it struck me as somewhat ludicrous, and a work of supererogation, his inserting columns for "European Commissioned, Non-commissioned, and Medical Staff, &c." who never can in the course of the service be attached to a Company sent on command. I was almost inclined to conclude that a wish to give annoyance lurked beneath the order to this Officer, but a moment's reflection convinced me that a Commandant of a Corps could never descend to so pitiful a mode of venting his spleen; perhaps, therefore, it may be agreeable to the Regulations of the Service, and to be satisfied on this point, is the motive of my present application to some of my better informed brethren; besides as I may have to go on command myself one of these days, I would like to know how to act.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Upper-Provinces. }
April 2, 1822. }

A YOUNG SUB.

Poetic Epistle.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.***SIR,**

If you can spare a corner in your Paper you will oblige me by inserting the following Epistle.

Your obedient Servant,

March 23, 1822.

YAKOOB.

The formal Exclusion of a "Medicus Sum" from the late Race-Assemblies, has called forth the following *mock heroic*, well known to be written by a certain young Lady; and supposed to be addressed from this same Mr. BOLUS, to his friend LANCET in Calcutta.

MY DEAR MR. LANCET,

I take up my pen
To tell you the wrongs of a Medical Man,
To speak of oppressions that I have endured,
And utter complaints which can never be cured;
And oh! I shall tell you of usage so vile
That t'will sear your blood, and un settle your bile.
After feeling the pulse of the old the young
And making remarks on a Dowager's tongue,
With poultices, blisters, emetics, and plasters,
After striving to remedy mortal disasters,
You know, my dear Friend, with what joy and delight
I used to attend the Assemblies at night,
And weary of making up potions and pills
I gazed at fair faces and joined in Quadrilles.
Oh! this was delightful; there, weekly I met
A dozen fair patients arranged in a set,
And as we crossed hands, I approached them so close
As to see the effects of my yesterday's dose;
Thus whilst to Mama I prescribed soda waters,
A dance with myself I prescribed for the daughters,
I often applied to my partner by chance
An enlivening look as we went down the dance,
And thought it my duty sometimes to impart
Aperient physic to open her heart.
But would you believe it? I now am disgraced,
From the book of subscriptions my name is erased,
They've sent back my money and wickedly swear
No "Vendor of Medicines" shall ever go there;

It seems 'tis their firm resolution to stop
All Medical people who smell of the shop;
No pounder or mixer of physic may see
Their new operations;—whereas an M.D.
Because he's diploma'd, and licensed to kill
May boldly prescribe and subscribe if he will.
A Doctor may still be a dancer, and thus
Rooms are open to them, but are *hostile* to us,
To be sent in disgrace from the gay and the young,
Is surely sufficient to blister my tongue,
'Tis enough to suspend animation, and place
My professional drugs in the hues of my face.
But list and beware! O ye knights of this shire,
How ye injure your physical strength by *yourselves*,
For if you persist in your new regulation,
You'll kick up a row and make great botheration;
Awhile ye may triumph and laugh at my woe,
But when ye are sick and your spirits are low,
When he, you turned out, shall at length be called in,
Oh, tremble! for then shall my vengeance begin;
W hole legions of gallipots soon shall arise,
And surgical terrors shall dazzle your eyes,
Your bowels shall suffer. I'll push for your fee
Rememb'ring that you had no bowels for me.
Pillulas and powders shall fall to your lot,
Till I find you're not worth either powder or shot;
I'll drench you with drugs and new plaus I'll pursue,
And try all experiments first upon you;
Your blood shall be spilt, and your tears shall be shed,
And my "phials of wrath" shall be poured on your head.
You see, my dear Lancet, I'm quite in a passion,
At being expelled from the regions of fashion.
And I will not submit to so grievous a fall,
For I never can stomach the measure at all;
You surely will own this medicinal question,
Must prove to my pride rather hard of digestion.
When I feel I am considered a vulgar excrecence,
My blood's in a state of complete effervescence,
I'll poison our foes! nay, their end shall be shorter,
I'll pound them to death in a pestle and mortar,
No Ball Room Committee shall ever controul us,
Is the firm resolution of

ANTHONY BOLUS.

Nautical Notices.

Madras, May 7, 1822.—The Post Office Packets for November and part of December, have been received by this vessel. They contained 2000 letters, which were in course of circulation yester day. LA BELLE ALLIANCE made Ceylon on the 23d ultimo, and was becalmed seven days, or she would have been in before the LANCASTER or MELLISH. The Indians have not yet come in — It is probable, therefore, that the COURTS met with some unexpected detention at the Cape, in consequence of the Troops not being ready for embarkation.

The Ships DUKE OF LANCASTER and MELLISH sailed for their ultimate destination on Sunday morning.

The WILLIAM MONEY, GOLONDAH and GENERAL PALMER, were all expected to sail for this country in January.

Letters from Bombay mention that the new 80 gun ship GANGA, commanded by Captain Collier, late of the LIVERPOOL, was to sail for England direct on the 5th current. The ADMIRAL was to sail in the LEANDER on the same day for Madras touching at Cochin—*Courier*.

Marriage.

At Bangalore, on the 1st instant, by the Reverend Mr. MALKIN, Captain J. J. MEREDITH, 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to JANET AMELIA, only Daughter of Major WHEATSTONE, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment.

Births.

At Cuddalore, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Captain D. CARTERET, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of JAMES WYSE, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. LYDIA RABHIRO, of a Daughter.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Selections.

Cholera.—We lately noticed the prevalence of Cholera at Jessore; we regret to state that it has now approached nearer hand. The disease has broken out at Dum-Dum, and several fatal cases have occurred during the week among the newly arrived troops of H. M. 38th Regiment. Those attacked at Dum-Dum, we learn, were recruits of last year—this being their first hot season. The victims of the scourge in the 38th Regiment, are said to have been men of notoriously irregular habits, and much given to drinking. We therefore see no cause of general alarm on account of the Cholera, since the cases that have occurred may be considered more or less sporadic ones than coming under the head Epidemic.—A good deal of unhealthiness is also said to prevail at Allahabad. That station seems peculiarly liable to Ophthalmia among the Natives, and Dr. TYTLER has publicly noticed the prevalence of that cruel affection there more than once.

Malwa.—A letter from Malwa mentions, that the 2d Batt. 30th N. I. had arrived safe at Bhopalpore. The weather throughout the district was getting hot, after having shared in that general coolness which appears to have been extended to the whole of Hindooostan. Two more of Scindeah's Battalions are said to have mutinied near Mulharghur and Kurwey, where they were plundering and laying the whole country under contribution.

Gorakhpore.—We hear that several robberies have been lately committed in the Gorakhpore district. The Police appears to take such accidents very coolly. On one occasion, on the 23d ultimo, a gang of villains broke into a Gentleman's house at Maharajegunge, carrying away property to a considerable amount. They were not deterred by the circumstance of a Military Guard being stationed in the verandah, or a lady and gentleman being asleep in one of the rooms. Without noise they got into the latter, and removed several trunks and boxes which they afterwards split open with their spears at a little distance. They rifled the trunks and boxes of what they deemed valuable, but carried away no papers. Some bank notes were also left. The Tanah and Police paid no attention to the case whatever.

Oude.—We have heard that the Dawk-runner to Lucknow, was robbed in Oude of the Calcutta and other mails, a short time ago, and suspicions were afloat that the robbers were no common robbers, but had received certain orders on the subject, as curiosity was alive in a high quarter. Of course we only look upon this as a piece of Court scandal or calumny against a worthy minister.

English Sailors.—He whose business compels him to go into various obscure parts of the city of Calcutta at different hours of the day and night, may sometime see unpleasant spectacles. Of all the most humiliating sights, however, which a Briton can be condemned to witness in India, that of English Sailors staggering about in state of brutal intoxication, is the most revolting to his feelings. Living, as we do, among the soberest people on earth, it behoves us to restrain, if it be possible, the excesses of the lower orders of our countrymen here, since a portion of that degradation which they voluntarily undergo is reflected back in the eyes of the natives upon their superiors. We have often heard, that British power in Hindooostan rests upon opinion. Whatever weakens the hold which we have of the minds of the Natives, is to be deprecated. Nothing tends to do so more than the exhibition of Englishmen, of whatever class, in a bestial state.

These men after a long voyage, get leave from their ships, and land at Chandpaul Ghaut, with some little money in their pockets. The feverish anxiety of a Sailor to sport his blunt, is proverbial. Finding no other accommodation, our Tars are compelled to put up at low punch houses, where they will rack or some such vile stuff. They rove abroad in drunken bands in the purlieus of the Bow Bazar or Boitaconnah, unmindful of the burning rays of a fierce vertical sun. In the night time again, after indulging in the most unbridled licence, they reel back to the punch houses, but having no comfortable beds upon which to repose their exhausted frames, (for such are not to be procured in these haunts of wretchedness,) they sleep in the open raw air. The consequences, if not fatal, must be deleterious. Diseases arise which almost run their course before assistance can be procured; or professional aid, when secured, may be too late.

Friday night last, a poor Sailor was found in the last throes of expiring nature at Chunam Gully. He was carried to the General Hospital, but, by the time those who bore him arrived there, he had become a corpse. Had the unhappy man reached that asylum of sickness and affliction in due time, he would have had a chance, as far as the well-known skill and humanity which pervade that establishment could have afforded him a chance. Unfortunately, however, he had died a true mort de chien—unseen—unheard—unpitied. Perhaps his soul had taken its flight amidst the fumes of deadly intoxication. There is something too horrible in the contemplation of such a fate; but, while we deplore that too many may be destined so to die, let us not lose sight of the living. Is it not lamentable, that Sailors and others, who

float loosely on the surface of society, should in a British city, in a foreign land, be without controul, and sometimes in their greatest need, without aid.

On this occasion, the man, a stout hale subject, was found dead, or dying, in the open air. He had, in all likelihood, ran the usual course of sauntering about intoxicated in a hot sun. One naturally enquires, where were the Police—a part of whose duty it is to look after the distressed in such a situation? Of the tender mercies of the Police Peons of Calcutta, we have no very extraordinary opinion; and recent experience has lessened our trust in them. Having hinted so much, we drop that part of our subject; not however from want of matter, to expatiate on indignantly, but from an unwillingness to be premature in our humble endeavours at doing good. By its Police, a city is more distinguished than by any thing else; and Calcutta now has attained too great an extent not to excite great interest respecting its institutions, considered locally, morally, and historically.

It may be objected to our strictures, that we propose no remedy where we point out an existing evil. We decline to do so; not from any reluctance to undertake the task, but from a conviction that it is only necessary to call the attention of the wealthy connected with the shipping interest to the subject of our observations, to make them take it into their serious and humane consideration. We are not aware, whether tavernkeepers here are licensed to keep spirit shops or not. Perhaps a sharper look out after such gentry might effect benefit. We conceive that when a punch-house-keeper permits a man to get dead drunk in his house, he is bound to take care of him until he becomes sober. Might not a hospital be constructed entirely for the use of poor Sailors, since the distance of the General Hospital from town, frequently precludes aid; for assistance, to be of use, ought to be immediate? We have no doubt but there are medical gentlemen in town who would attend such an institution without any other reward than the satisfaction of doing a charitable action.

Eleemosynary Literature.—Those who have resided for any time in Calcutta, must be familiar with the fates of certain peons who enter houses with subscription books and chits, addressed by name and official designation to their owners. The writer of the printed chit delivered by the peon to an individual, states in it that he had been in a better way once, but that being overtaken by misfortune, and in want of employment, he has, by the advice of his friends, undertaken to make a book by subscription. That he accordingly has the pleasure to forward you his subscription list in favor of his *proposals* for publishing some scarce work, or compiling a new one. The humane reader, on perusing the card, usually looks into the subscription book and sees the names of several respectable individuals there, who have been gulled like himself. Of course, reflects he, this must be a work of importance, and by giving my mite, it may be lending my aid to a most deserving object. If I withhold my name, I may chill with discouragement the delicate mind of an admirable author. At any rate, I will take my chance, since I may get a good book. He puts down his name—when lo, the Chupasses retires for a short time, and plumply thrusts a book into his hands, or returns next day with it. Our subscriber opens the paltry volume, and on the title page finds the very name of that very work, which he had deemed in embryo, and to the insidious *proposals for publishing* which he had a few hours before subscribed his name. The money of course is demanded, and paid on delivery of this contemptible book.

This is a species of literary swindling, that advances upon us under the guise of liberality, generosity, or charity. The subscriber is regularly decoyed to part with his money for a miserable book, (which may have been published many years before,) under the impression, that the projector of the work is cudgelling his brains in deep cogitation, for his and the other subscribers' instruction and entertainment. The cant of mendicancy being superadded to the claims of a needy son of genius, can be resisted but by few; and thus individuals are juggled out of their money through their compassion or love of letters. The book given in exchange for the wind thus sneaking raised, is usually not worth one-twelfth of the amount subscribed; nor is the subscriber sure, whether he is giving relief to a worthy object or not. On that, however, we do not dwell. We do not think that true charity, or generous pity, would peep sharply into the crannies and loop-holes of a brother sinner's peccadilles. Positive misery or want entreats. When it does so, it is no time for a man coldly to predetermine upon not giving a single sou, until he has enquired into the character or morals of the applicant. The case under consideration is widely different:—the applicant is not what he seems. We see not his misery, though we behold a printed card that touches dandyishly the chords of sympathy. We are taken at a disadvantage by one who, instead of seeking alms, flourishes about giving us an equivalent under a literary mask of taundriness and imposture. We deem the whole system objectionable, as it relates to the interests of literature, as well as charity; and have not, therefore, hesitated to comment upon it with that severity which all hoaxing with our affections and purses deserves.—*India Gazette*.

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Oude.—By letters received yesterday from the Upper Provinces, we learn that a Detachment of the King of Oude's Army was sent to attack *Peerty Pal*, and that they were beaten not only out of the field, but out of His Majesty's territory into the Company's; on which a dashing Thannadar took ten Sepoys of the 19th (on duty at the Thannah) and rode off to warn the combatants off the Company's territory. The fugitives immediately sought protection from the Sepoys, who did every thing in their power to keep them off, but they succeeded in getting into their rear, and thus drew the fire of some of *Peerty Pal*'s part on them for a few minutes. One of the Sepoys got a shot through his turban. The Thannadar's horse was shot, and he was slightly wounded, but it is stated that no blame can be attached to *Peerty Pal*, who instantly drew off his Detachment at a quiet walk, although in force about 500, and the Sepoys ten. This, our Correspondent says, evinced little inclination of hostility; but from other reports, it appears that whole force at Jhanpore was in motion. Colonel Clarke was hourly expected, with 2 Squadrons of the 1st Cavalry, 3 Companies of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment under Captain Rutledge, and 2 six-pounders, four Companies of the 14th Regt. from Pertanburgh and a party of the force from Goruckpore were under orders to move. Colonel Innes had also received orders to collect as many men as he could, in case they should be required. If Bagee Row, adds our Correspondent, had been in full march for Benares, at the head of the whole Mahratta Army, greater preparations could not be made. The 29th Regt. had been ordered to proceed to Benares by forced marches.

New Cantonment Kuntee, near Nigpore, 4th May 1822.—We experienced a tremendous North Wester here, towards the evening of yesterday, accompanied by thunder, lightening, and heavy rain, which occasioned considerable injury throughout the New Lines, destruction to our buildings, half finished Bungalows and Sepahee's huts &c. which have suffered much. A number of Tents were also blown down and torn to atoms through the violence of the storm, which exceeded any thing of the kind we ever experienced in any quarter of India. The greater part of the Lines were under water in consequence of the heavy rain, which fortunately did not continue above an hour; during that short period however a very considerable number of Sepahee's grass huts were carried away and floated some distance from where they stood.

A ludicrous circumstance took place in the Lines of 1st Battalion 21st. A Native Officer belonging to that Corps while asleep on his cot without the door of his hut, was actually conveyed in that situation a considerable distance (wind favourable) towards the Kanoge river, to the great amusement of the bystanders, (Sepahees) who were either mischievously diverted at the scene before them, or busily employed middle deep in water, securing their property from destruction, and did not awake the poor man until he approached so near its banks as to place his life in jeopardy, when he was drawn from his perilous situation by two Sepahees. The cot floated to the river and disappeared altogether. —B.

Bancoorah.—Extract of a Letter from Bancoorah, May 16, 1822:—On Wednesday the 15th of May 1822, at half past 3 P. M. we were visited at this station, by a tremendous North Wester, accompanied with severe lightning, thunder, and heavy rain. The lightning struck the North West angle of the Jail, killed a Jemedar of the 1st Battalion 13th N. I. on duty there, and knocked down five Sepahees, but who providentially were not seriously hurt. The wind was very high, blew down a native but, which unfortunately fell on a poor boy, 12 years of age, and so dreadfully shattered his leg and foot it was obliged to be immediately amputated.

Bores in the River.—We are requested by our Correspondent wh^o favoured up with a notice of the Bores in the River last month, to insert the following notice:—

This-day, Tuesday, there will be a very heavy Bore.—Wednesday, very heavy.—Thursday, less.—Friday, still less.—Saturday, little or none.—The BORES will be higher and the Tides stronger during the day than the night.

After the present Bores there will none occur till the New Moon in June. The New Moon in July will also be accompanied with Bores but less strong. On the New Moon in August they may occur very slightly. The Moon will be full twice in September, on the 1st and on the 30th. On the 1st there will be slight Bores and on the 30th tolerably heavy ones. On the Full Moon in October they will be very heavy, which will complete the Bores for this season, unless the river be kept very full late in the season, in which case there may be Bores on the New Moon in November slightly at night tides only.—John Bull.

Futtypore.—Extract of Letter, dated Futtypore, May 2, 1822,—Our march from Dum Dum to Benares, was extremely pleasant, and the time passed easily off our hands.—Benares is a delightful place and what enhances its value the more is, that the necessaries, and even the luxuries of life, can be procured with equal facility, and nearly on as MODERATE terms as in your splendid City of Places. We left this delightful place on the 16th of February to join the Field Force, under the command of Major Faithful, consisting of the 4th and 9th Regts. of Native Infantry,

two troops of the 1st Regt. of Cavalry, and a Company of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, together with nearly 7000 of the Nawab's troops, commanded by Goolam Hoosain, Fighting General of his Highness' forces. We have gained possession of several Forts, but in taking two of them, we had very hard work indeed, and you will perhaps scarcely give me credit, when I assure you, that only one individual, a Bombardier, belonging to the 6th Company 1st Battalion, received a wound of which he has now nearly recovered. The Army at present remains at about 2 miles from Sultanpore, where we are in daily expectation of being broken up, however soon this may be the case, God keep me from Allahabad!!

Allahabad.—Another letter from Allahabad 4th May, fully corroborates what we inserted in our paper of Saturday from a letter of the 2nd, and adds an additional death to the former list.

"A cheerless gloom overhangs this mournful Golgotha, it impresses deeply on the mind, what Buchanan felt, after witnessing the scene of carnage at Juggernaut, a few days after the celebration of the RUTT JITTARAH. Sorrow is painted in every face, and the common salutations of the day are become like the last farewell of parting friends. During the last 24 days, 13 men and two women have been conveyed to the "Narrow House," 25 Sick are now laid up in the Hospital, and there is every prospect of their number being augmented. (Here follow the individuals' names.) The weather has for some days past been remarkable sultry, although the Thermometer has not indicated any extensive alteration, ranging in general from 80° to 90° which perhaps may be owing to the intervention of passing clouds. Reports of the Ophthalmia having again made its appearance, has been circulated here for some days past, but not one instance of this complaint has yet come under my observation. That many have had, and still have sore eyes, cannot be denied, although the inflammatory disease has been contracted by their idle curiosity in exposing themselves to a burning sun, looking for the planet Venus, and this is what our Oracular enthusiast converts into Ophthalmia, or Cholera Morbus, as may best suit his favourite theory at the time."—Hukum.

Hot Spring, near Monghyr.

Str, To the Editor of the India Gazette.

Most of your readers will have heard of, and many, no doubt, have visited, the Seetaeond or Hot Spring near Monghyr,—certainly one of the most remarkable natural objects to be met with on the banks of the Ganges. Its situation at the bottom of the rocky hills—the elevated temperature and purity of its waters—and its proximity to the river, combine to induce the stranger as he sails along, to delay his voyage for an hour, and step on shore to examine it. Some years ago I happened to be one of a party who visited this fountain and the neighbouring scenery, with which we were much gratified. Should the circumstances then noted down, appear to you in any way interesting, they may, perhaps, fill up a vacant corner of the GAZETTE in the absence of more important matter;—at all events, they are entirely at your service.

On the morning of the 19th November, soon after leaving our anchorage, on tracking slowly along, we had a clear view of the hills on the opposite or right bank of the river, consisting of ranges of different heights and at different distances. Some of those next to the river, with their bare stony ridges placed one upon the other, looked not unlike a populous European city, built on a hill, with its street rising in terraces to the summit. The others in the distance appeared like the Rajmaal chain, as a long dark coloured range, covered to the top with trees, and extending in a direction from S. W. to N. E. On the highest point of the former, we perceived a large white building, the situation of which and its splendid walls then glittering in the morning sun beam, made it an object of the greatest interest in the prospect. This, we were told, was situated near the town of Monghyr, and that a village appearing immediately opposite to the Badgerow was Seeteond, or Seetgong, the site of a celebrated hot well,—whose virtues in the cure of diseases had reached the uttermost corners of India. This account did not fail to excite in us a great desire to view so singular an object, and we caused the boatmen to row us over without delay. We had scarcely touched the shore, when we found some of the attendants on the Spring waiting to conduct us to it, and all eager to explain the miraculous properties which it is believed to possess. After passing through some fields of *Urvuher Dhall*, we came to an open area, covered with a fine sward, and as level as a bowling green. A few palms rose from this; and a little in front was situated the Spring, surrounded by large trees, and enclosed by a brick wall of moderate height. Alongside were the cold wells, or rather tanks, which it is usual to compare with the fountain itself. As soon as we entered the enclosure, we were sensible of a great change in the temperature of the air, and felt almost suffocated by the vapour, which floated about or hovered over the surface of the water. The water seemed to have a very slight tinge of a straw color, but was without taste. It rose from the bottom of the fountain at a great many points, and was accompanied by a quantity of gas which

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disengaged itself and bubbled up to the surface, with very little interrup-
tion. We endeavoured to collect some of this gas for future examination,
but not having a proper apparatus with us, we could not obtain the
smallest portion. It was colourless in the water and on the surface, and
had no sensible smell.—It was, in all probability, azotic gas, similar to
that of Buxton in England. On trial with Fahrenheit's thermometer,
we found the temperature of the Spring to be uniformly 140°, there being
no difference in the degree at the bottom, and at 3 inches from the
surface. The neighbouring cold fountains or tanks indicated a tem-
perature of 75°, and the atmosphere at that time of the day was
a degree or two higher. To the hand, the Spring felt intolerably hot,
and the water retained its heat so long, that a distance of 150 yards
the stream which flowed from it was found only 15 degrees lower than
at the source. After filling our bottles we were preparing to take
our departure, when the sound of voices in a dignified and peculiar
tone, issuing from a corner of the fountain, attracted our attention;
and on turning to that quarter, we perceived two persons, one of
whom was a Bramin, engaged in administering some ceremony to another
Hindoo, who repeated distinctly word by word the expressions used
by the former—of which we could distinguish Seetacood more than
once. It seemed, indeed, to be mere repetition of names of places.
The person who was receiving the ceremony occasionally immersed his
hands in the hot water, and made some motions in the air; after which
his holy adviser continued the same meaningless jargon.—After leaving
the well, we directed our steps to a neighbouring low ridge, and in passing
along tried to discover any peculiarity of the soil which might ac-
count for the elevated temperature of the fountain, but we could per-
ceive nothing remarkable about it, excepting that it seemed more stiff
than the lands generally observed on the river's bank, and contained,
in all probability, a larger proportion of clay. The hill we found to
consist of white quartz rock, the strata running in the course of the
ridge from West to East, and having an elevation in general of 80 de-
grees above the horizon.—This hill may be said to be composed entirely
of bare rock; there was no mould covering it, and the few shrubs which
sprung out from the crevices and under the large stony masses,
gave but faint appearance of vegetation when viewed from a
distance.—On the top of the hill was situate a small hut, which
upon enquiry we found to be no less than a temple dedicated to
the service of Jaggerant! a name carrying with it every thing that
is terrible in Indian Mythology. There were two women and a
man resident in the hut—of whom, the latter officiated as sacred
functionary on the image of the Deity; but he seemed more anxious
to obtain a few pice from a casual visitor than to pay his tribute of
praise to the imaginary being whom he served.—These poor people,
however, had endeavoured to make their solitary residence as comfort-
able as possible; and their small garden, surrounded by a fence of
prickly bushes, gave an air of liveliness and a pleasing effect to the
scene, which made us delighted with it.—On descending from this
ridge, we crossed over and passed the Spring to a similar but more
extensive hill on the opposite side. Here the nature of the rock was
similar, but its stratification appeared more doubtful—it being difficult
to say whether the course was from E. to W. or from N. to S.—their
position in regard to their horizon was the same as in the former, with
the exception that an inclination of the strata was conspicuous towards
the South: while the opposite ridge appeared to incline towards the
North; so that if the angles formed by both had been continued, they
would have met in the middle of the space between them. The
view from the top of this hill was in the highest degree gratifying.
At the western extremity was placed an Indian village, the huts
covered with various climbing plants, and harmonizing in effect
with the palm trees, which rose above them at intervals, and di-
versified the scene. Beyond this village, a lake stretched out se-
veral miles in length, like a clear mirror, in which were reflected
the parallel ridges that appeared more interiorly with a bold but
rugged outline:—the dark wooded high range in the distance, comple-
mented the scene in front, and formed one vast amphitheatre, the most
varied and pleasing that it is possible to conceive. On the right was
seen the hill house, and on the left the broad windings of the Ganges,
with a small woody elevation, which we had left the preceding morning
looking like battlemented pyramid drawn on the distant horizon. I could
not help remarking here the fine effect that is added to the scene, by
the large falcons soaring high over head, and making their graceful
circles in the air as they rose and fell still preserving the same general
level.—Your's, &c.

Q.

Troops.—The 16th Lancers do not come out to India this year.
Whilst waiting for embarkation they received a route for Ireland with
orders stating that they were not to be sent to this Country until the be-
ginning of 1823. The demand for Troops is so great that all the emba-
rations for the West Indies and the Mediterranean had been suspended,
and all the Regiments had been drawn from London with the exception
of the Horse Guards, the Blues, and one Regiment of Foot Guards.

Madras Courier.

Lucknow.

The following has been communicated to us from Lucknow, for publication in the JOURNAL, as a proof of the King of Oude's attention to the comments made on his Government.

Lucknow Intelligence.—The King of Oude having become acquaint-
ed with the misunderstandings and quarrels between different individu-
als in his territories, an order has been issued that no one shall wear arms
but his Majesty's Servants; and those who act in disobedience or con-
tempt of this order, their arms shall be forcibly taken from them; and
if any person or persons oppose or resist the said orders being carried
into execution, they shall be apprehended and punished accordingly.
Thus three or four who displayed entlasses and other arms were laid
hold of, and are now in custody in his Majesty's Palace.

One lack of Rupees, and also a quantity of Gold Mohurs are to be
coined; each of them to be 7 sicca-weight; one side to be stamped with
the Head of the King, and the other with a Tiger and a Ketter on the
other; and the borders to be regularly stamped. These are to be given to
his Majesty's Officers, both those of high rank and Subalterns in order to
distinguish them. The King earnestly hopes to be able to secure to the
inhabitants the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity.

Dead Bodies on the River.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The Corpse of one of those Gentlemen, drowned on Monday
morning last by the upsetting a Pleasure Boat, abreast of this place, was
driven ashore yesterday at Chuttra-Ghant, where several of my people
belonging to this Factory, saw the Native Dogs devouring it; and when
they informed me of the circumstance to-day, only a part of the bones
remained.

It is really shocking to think that such a thing as this could be al-
lowed to happen so near Calcutta, and in such a populous part, so near to
Badiaputty Tannah. I do not know with whom the fault lies; but I think
if the Darogahs of the several Tannahs, near the River, were to get proper
instructions, the like would not readily occur again, not even with a
Native Corpse. As things are at present, the latter are to be seen daily
between this and Calcutta all the year round. One morning counted not
less than seventeen between Cossipore and the Burrah-bazar. The
Peons from each Tannah might be made give out orders (as coming from
the Magistrate) to the different Chokeydars of every Village bordering
upon the River, for one of them to walk every morning along side of the
River to the extent of their Village lands, and if a Corpse is to be seen to
oblige the Dooms of the Village to append a stone or something heavy
to it, and to launch it beyond low water mark. The Chokeydars are always
paid by the Villagers and the Dooms might have a trifle in the same way.

But the greater part of this trouble and expence might be avoided
if the Chokeydars of the different Ghauts were strict in doing their duty,
and would not permit Corpse to be launched off without a certain
weight tied to its middle: a Water Culsey is the best thing; for the
Corpse being taken out beyond low water mark, and the Culsey filled, it
carries it down directly.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Ishru, May 17, 1822.

J. N.

Madras Paper.

Madras, May 7, 1822.—The expected Ship *LA BELLE ALLIANCE*,
Captain Rolfe, from London the 4th of January arrived in the Roads yes-
terday.—**PASSENGERS.**—For Madras: Mrs. Kellie, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs.
Showe, Mrs. Dowden, and two children, Mrs. Col. N. M. Smyth, and
two Miss Smyth's, Miss Dowden; Doctor James Kellie, Major Hackett,
Capt. Showe, Captain Dowden, Captain Thomas Black, Bombay Estab-
lishment, Messrs. S. Prescott, A. Dye, F. Dowden, Stockes, T. Berry,
W. A. Neaul, and Mr. W. R. Smyth, Assistant Surgeon.—For Calcutta:
Mrs. Limond, Miss Gooding, Miss Cumyn, Miss Wiggins; Doctor Li-
mond, Messrs. George Grogh, H. Hickey, H. Bascowden, Georges, Red-
dall, Mr. R. Limond, and Waghorn.

His Majesty's Ship *GLASGOW*, Captain Doyle from the Bengal Ri-
ver the 18th ultimo anchored in the Roads yesterday.

The Ship *PORTSEA*, Captain Worthington, arrived on Sunday from
Rangoon. H. M. Schooner Tender *COCHIN* has also arrived from Tri-
comalee.

La Belle Alliance has brought a considerable number of Letters; but the Intelligence by her has been anticipated by the arrival of the
MELLISH.—*Madras Government Gazette*.

Lord Cochrane.—The MORNING CHRONICLE of the 3d January states
that the CALEDONIA from Lima had just landed 300,000 dollars, besides
large quantities of Silver in Bars for Lord COCHRANE, and that a former
vessel had landed in Bullion for the same distinguished character
100,000 £ sterling.—*Madras Courier*, May 7, 1822.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 10	East Indian	British	P. Roy	Rangoon	April 26
MADRAS.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 1	Highland Lass	British	C. W. Eaton	Bimlipatam	April 14
5	Portsea	British	Worthington	Rangoon	April 10
5	La Belle Alliance	British	W. Roife	London	Jan. 4
5	H. M. S. Glasgow	British	Doyle	Calcutta	April 18
6	Tender Cochin	British	T. H. Twynan		

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination	
May 18	Fly	British	Emmett	Bombay	
18	Henry Porcher	British	F. A. Cunningham	London	
18	Janet Hutton	British	T. Howard	Singapore	
MADRAS.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination	
May 2	Lutchmy	French	J. Berteaux	Mauritius	

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MAY 19, 1822.

*At Diamond Harbour.—St. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)**Kedgeree.—JOHN BARRY, passed down.—HARRIET, below Kedgeree, outward-bound, remains.—CANTABRIA (S.) but back, and anchored below Light-House on the night of the 18th instant.**New Anchorage.—His Majesty's Sloop CURLEW,—Honorable Company's Ship EARL OF BALCARAS.**Sanger.—EARL KELLIE, gone to Sea.**The EAST INDIAN arrived off Calentta on Sunday last.*

Marriages.

*On the 18th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. ROBERT SMITH, Mariner, to Miss ELIZA PAULA JEBB.**On the 17th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, Mr. PETER LANGTON, Sergeant on the Honorable Company's Pension Establishment, to Mrs. REBECCA PILCHER.*

Deaths.

*At Fort William, on the 19th instant, Captain GEORGE WALTER CAVANAGH, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, aged 39 years.**On the 19th instant, Mrs. ANN BRODERS, wife of Mr. JAMES BRODERS, junr. aged 19 years and 3 months.**On Friday last, the 17th instant, at the age of 22, Mrs. MARY FORSHAW, wife of Mr. A. C. FORSHAW, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, deeply regretted by her unfortunate husband and by her relations; and this was followed next day by the death of MARIANNE ELIZABETH FORSHAW, their daughter, aged 10 months and 21 days.**We are sorry to state that the annual fever at Trincomallie has this year made Doctor BOYD one of its first victims. This Gentleman was deservedly held in high estimation, and is deeply regretted by his associates. He was the Surgeon of the Dock Yards at that Station, and his name makes the third Surgeon of the Yard that has been carried off by the vile epidemic, since the establishment was removed to Trincomallie.—Madras Courier.*

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	12 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	12 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	12 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,.....	32 & 33 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
\$ 1 & 2 1/2	On London 6 months sight, per Sicea Rupees	2 1/2 & 2 *
	Bombay 30 days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92 *
	Madras ditto, 96 & 98 Sa, Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees	

Printed at the Columbian Press, No 4, Bankhall Street,

A Gem.

The following exquisite Gem, having received the unqualified praise of the Editor of JOHN BULL (whose taste let no man henceforth dispute), we take it from his columns of yesterday to adorn our own, as well as to show the Reader what advances we are making in refinement, in this Oriental region of "barbaric pearl and gold":—

Yesterday morn, at half past six o'Clock
I rose and dress'd myself, and having shnt
The door o'the bedroom still and leisurely,
I walk'd down stairs! When at the outer door
I stopt, and beckon'd the Durwan, and said—
Kubur ka kaguz? Strait the man stept forth
Submissively, and with both hands stretch'd out
In accents mild tho' boorish, utter'd—*Le—*
Forgetting *sab!*—The Paper that he held, I seiz'd forthwith,
And open'd it, and saw in letters large, JOHN BULL.
The name was pleasant to mine eyes, for I'm
An Irishman, and therefore love JOHN BULL,
Yea BULL of all descriptions—JOHN or PATT'S
SAWNEY or TAFFEY, be they what they may,
Provided they are BRITONS, and support
Their God, their King, their Country and her Laws.

Missing Newspapers.

By the Robbery of the Dawk on the 2d instant, near Chellawlee, in the territory of His Majesty the King of Oude, as stated in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 16th instant, it appears that the following Newspapers were lost. We separate these from the Letters, and take this occasion to inform our Subscribers in those quarters that additional copies of that particular date have been since forwarded to them.

To Lucknow—Post Paid.

Government Gazette Press, 1

Bearing Postage.

Calcutta Journal Press, 8

John Bull Press, 1

Hurkarn Press, 1

Government Gazette Press, 2

To Byramghaut—Bearing Postage.

Calentta Journal Press, 1

Government Gazette Press, 1

To Shahjehanpore—Post Paid.

Government Gazette Press, 1

Bearing Postage.

Calcutta Journal Press, 1

To Moorshedabad—Post Paid.

Government Gazette Press, 2

Bearing Postage.

Calentta Journal Press, 2

John Bull Press, 1

Government Gazette Press, 1

To Barrely—Post Paid.

Government Gazette Press, 2

Bearing Postage.

Calcutta Journal Press, 5

Government Gazette Press, 3

To Almorah—Post Paid.

Government Gazette Press, 1

Bearing Postage.

John Bull Press, 2

Calcutta Journal Press, 2

Hurkarn Press, 1

Government Gazette Press, 1

TOTALS.

Calentta Journal, 19

Government Gazette, 14

John Bull, 4

Hurkarn, 2

If from these be deducted the number of Copies of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE sent Officially to Public Servants, this List will give a pretty accurate idea of the relative circulation of the Papers named.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY. H. N.

Morning 3 10

Evening 3 40

XUM

XUM